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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,830—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

WATCHES

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES

from the Well-known JONES'S Manufactory

CHEAP

FULLY JEWELLED,

WELL-FINISHED AND WELL-FITTED;

GENUINE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5784	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeve	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellner	4,725	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 31st Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th Oct. at 2 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 29th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

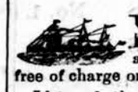
S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

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MANY HAIR RESTORERS are prepared from Mineral and other objectionable materials and are productive of painful eruptions on the scalp—thus being really dangerous to use—especially on delicate skins,

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is GUARANTEED to be a PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION and positively harmless whilst wonderfully efficacious in promoting and strengthening the growth of the hair.

DELICATELY PERFUMED, AND HIGHLY REFRESHING.

Re 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MAINTAINING THE LEAD.

KEMP'S SARSAPAILLA EXTRACTS

Are known, by those experienced in the use of this invaluable drug, to be

THE MOST EFFECTUAL PREPARATION

on the Indian Market.

Freshly prepared in the Company's Laboratories. They are guaranteed always.

SWEET, PURE & FLUID

Imported Extracts are necessarily of mature and often of extreme age, and prove

THICK, MUDDY & FOUL.

Kemp's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.

Kemp's Iodised Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.

From the Finest, Grade of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

TRADE MARK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

HEART LABELLED BRANDIES.

SPECIAL INVALID	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fifteen Years' Old	82	0	91	8
THREE STAR ***				
A Fine Old Pale Cognac	52	8	58	8
TWO STAR **				
Choice and Well-matured	45	8	51	0
ONE STAR *				
A Capital Peg Brandy	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

	Rs.	a.
Illumination by Harold Federic	3	0
India. Forty years of Progress and Reform. By R. P. Karkaria	5	12
The Animal Story Book. By Andrew Lang	4	8
The Mighty Atom, by Marie Corelli	2	0
A Victory Won, by Annie S. Swan	2	0
Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2	0
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4	0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2	0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	2	0
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	4	8
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	2	0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Henniker	3	0
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	3	8
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2	0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2	0
Briseis. By William Black	2	0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2	0
Cameos By Marie Corelli	2	0
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli	2	0
Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2	10

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TO buy one's Stores in the Bazaar, seeing that such Goods are often condemned Stock bought up from European Firms.

We GUARANTEE all our Goods to be FRESH.

REVISED AND REDUCED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW GOODS,

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

HELMETS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, &C.

OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,

FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,

DRESS SUITINGS,

FITTED BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THORPE AND CO,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters:—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.

2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.

3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.

Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON & CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS.

APOLLO STREET, ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY. APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

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20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A PORTABLE DISINFECTANT

EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.

Per Box Cash. As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BEWARE OF BAD WATER AND DIRTY BOTTLES,

When you buy AERATED WATERS.

In Kemp's Factory the Water used is DOUBLY FILTERED, the Bottles CAREFULLY CLEANSED, and every precaution taken to secure the production of AERATED WATERS of the FINEST and PUREST QUALITY.

Delivered free in Bombay,

Either in corked or patent stoppered Bottles,

Soda Potash or Aerated.....per doz. 12 annas.

Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Seltzer, Lithia and every other kind including Kemp's Celebrated Tonic Water...per doz. Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

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SEASON ATTRACTION

PALACE

ROLLER SKATING RINK,

NEXT TO TIVOLI THEATRE.

BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKATING SURFACE

ON

MAGNIFICENT SCALE,

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 31ST OCTOBER.

A First- lass Brass Band in Attendance.

ADMISSION Re. 1—Skates ans. 12 and ans. 8.

Reserve l Seats, Rs. 2; Monthly Season Ticket, Rs. 20. Plan at Mitchell and Co., where Season Tickets are now available. Also Zenana Boxes.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE ANNUAL BONFIRE ALFRESCO DANCE

WILL TAKE PLACE

OF TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER,

ON THE GYMKHANA GROUND, PAREL.

ALL WELCOME.

A. SAWYERS, Honorary Secretary.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "OVERLAND," Commander Alexander Melne, 1,248 tons, will ARRIVE BOMBAY, about the 5th November, and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 10th or 12th.

With excel ent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.

For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA ABDOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Mohol a, Crawford Market.

THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "KT. COMMANDER" has arrived from LIVERPOOL and NEWPORT and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have THIS DAY severed our connection with Mr. MAURICE KATZENSTEIN, and that MR. H. PRASAD is now the SOLE PROPRIETOR of our FIRM.

H. PRASAD AND SONS,

Alice Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, the thirty-sixth DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole, and Rs. 8¾ per quarter, Share (free of Income tax), for the six months ended 30th June, 1896, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1896, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., at the Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th instant, on the production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કુાં.,

i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

KHAKEE MILITARY SERGES.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have always on hand a Stock of all Military Serges, both fine and coarse. Special terms for Regiments and Volunteer Corps.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES

INDIAN AND FOREIGN

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S TRICHIES

With Straws, Rs. 2 to 2-8 per 100.

BEEHIVES AND TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Cigar Shaped, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2-4 per 100.

FLOR DE JAVA, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 4, 3-12, and 3-8 per 100.

TOKIOS, Nos. 1 and 2, Rs. 4 and 3-8 per 100.

DONA ANNAS,

EACH CIGAR IN GOLD FOIL,

Rs. 18 per Box of 50.

LA AMISTAD, Rs. 8-8 per Box of 50. | LA HOJA, Rs. 6 per Box of 50.

SPOTTED DOGS,

Rs. 13-12, per Box of 100.

SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,

Rs. 10-8 per Box of 100.

PONDICHERRY BARRELS,

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

REAL BURMAHS,

Rs. 2-8 per 100.

Also a number of other Specialities too numerous to mention here.

DETAILED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT

Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plate, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., an iron safe, tables and mens, pictures, carpets, diamond bracelet, with lady's watch, a handsome strong victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness, a strong glass fronted miniature brougham, &c., the property of SAYEM SALEM, Esq., proceeded to leave.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AUSTRALIAN HORSES, TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst. at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. J. W. Ward, the mortgagor.

19 first-class Australian horses.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockeryware and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, billiard's table and hanging kerosene lamps, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Lieut. ARVEY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S GOLDEN BIRDS-EYE TOBACCO.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

400 hinged tins each 1-4 lb. Lambert and Butler's Golden Bird's-Eye tobacco.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit intending purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

The property of a gentleman consisting of easy and rocking chairs, marble top tables, iron single cots, majolica flower pots, table ornaments, etc., etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 powerful chesnut waler gelding, 16 hands, 7 years, goes in saddle and harness.

1 Flea-beaton grey Arab, 14-1, 5 years, quiet in harness, believed sound.

1 Japanese jinrickshaw.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and John Roberts, also Rutnagherry-made furniture, a first-rate mahogany, full-sized slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in good order, handsome wall lamps, a strong English-built barouche on C-spring, 1 English-built buggy on C-spring by Windover, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. C. TREVOR, LC.S., and J. L. JENKINS, Esq., I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, next to the Grant Road Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, pictures, etc., the property of Mr. KAVASHA KHAIKHOSRU PATEL.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below the Byculla Bridge, next to Mr. Crummey's bungalow, the valuable handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, goats, collection of flower pots, &c., the property of E. STURM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 561 of 1896.

David Widler

vs.

Ellen Atkins and E. C. O'Brien.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SWISS STORES AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, subject to conditions to be read at the time of sale, on the premises, 17, Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m.

The whole of the stock-in-trade and goodwill of the business known as the Swiss Stores, and carried on at 17, Rampart Row, aforesaid, by Messrs. D. Widler and Co., including all outstandings and bills of lading for goods now in Bombay and to arrive.

The list of the stock-in-trade, outstandings, and bills of lading can be seen on application to us and any further information can be obtained from the undersigned three days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT LAND SITUATE AT WORLEE AND AT PAREL, MINGOOTMANDLY, AND AT GOREGAUM.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the dates hereundermentioned, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Camillo Phillip Quiny, the land described as Lot No. 1, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1887, and the land described as Lot Nos. 2, 3, and 4, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st September, 1891, the following properties, viz:—

On TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1896, on the premises, at 3 p.m., Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Foras salt battyground, containing by admeasurement 3,796 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 172, 187, 312, 325, new No. 12109 and new Survey No. 1- 931, and standing in the name of the said Camillo Phillip Quiny, situate at Worlee Village, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Camillo Phillip Quiny, and bounded as follows:—On the east and west by the ground of Antone Francis Luis, on the north by a public passage or gowan, and on the south by the ground of Bhowram Raghoba.

At 4 p.m., Lot No. 2.—All those two pieces or parcels of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at Mingootmandly, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,643 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 173, 187, 342, 325, 133, and 131, and new Nos. 12101, 12857, 1218, and 12964, and bounded as follows:—Piece No. 1 bounded on the east by the property formerly of Linja, widow of Domingos Henriques and now of Miguel Quiny, on the west by the property formerly of Francis Joao Quiny and now of Souza, on the north partly by the property of Phillip Gomes and partly by the property of Francis Luis, and on the south by the piece No. 2 bounded on the east by the property of the Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., Limited, on the west by the property of Bhowram Raghoba, on the north by the piece No. 1, and on the south by the property of Bhowram Raghoba.

At 5 p.m., Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Foras new salt batty-ground, situate at Mingootmandly, near Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,401 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 173, 187, 314, 317, and new Survey No. 1, 2, 4, 5—2812, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the ground of Bastiao de Silva, on the west by the ground of Moroba Bhowjee and on the north and south by the ground of Manecki Sadashew and which said properties were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Camillo Phillip Quiny.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th November, 1896, at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

At 4 p.m. Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree batty or bhat land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Morchool, whereof Syramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. is the Fazendar, situate, lying, and being in Goregaum, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and in the sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, formerly and now in the occupation of Camillo Phillip Quiny, containing by admeasurement 80,223 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the ground of Limjee Manockjee Seth, on the west by the ground of Allesis Pedro Mucadum, and on the south by the river and Arun Hill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors of the mortgagee, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOWRA TWINE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Thacker Gocooldas Jethani, and on account and the risk of Thacker Muljee Vassonjee—

25 bales Howra twine.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Mahomed Bauker Huffaer.

220 chests Calcutta tea.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc., etc.

2 bales grey shootics.

2 bales grey shirtings.

1 case cotton check.

4 cases white drills.

25 cases currant.

On account of the underwriters concerned—

1 case cotton check Italian cloth.

A few pieces grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF 107-F. P. BALES OF JOWRA NEEMUCH COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Press Godown of Thacker Lukhmidas Keshowjee, by order of Marwaree Khetseydas Kalooram, and on account and at the risk of of Messrs. Tokersey Jeevraj and Co.—

107 F.-P. bales of Jowra-Neemuch cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

NOTICES.

TO ALL to WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that the undersigned MANEKLAL NUROTUMDAS SHROFF has retired from the Bombay Incandescent Light Company from THIS DAY'S date and that Mr. MAURICE KATZENSTEIN is now the sole proprietor of the said Company, and he alone is entitled to the assets and liable for all debts, liabilities and obligations of the above Company from THIS DATE.

MANEKLAL NUROTUMDAS SHROFF.
MAURICE KATZENSTEIN.

Bombay, 24th October, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Building Committee of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, at the Secretary's Office, Apollo Bunder, for providing and fixing complete a Hyraulic Passenger Lift in Steam-Pump and Reservoir, Water Supply, baths with fittings, Sewage Drainage with fittings and Hot Water Supply at the New Chambers and Be rooms, in connection with the Club.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, at his office in Green Stree, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1896.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in the undersigned's office upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at his office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FREDERICK WM. STEVENS, F.R.I.B.A., &c., Architect and Civil Engineer.

Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd October, 1896

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1896, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(2). To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

(3). To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October, 1896, to 4th November, 1896, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

THOS. H. MOORE, Chief Agent.

Bombay, 17th October, 1896.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE to hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1896, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1896.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુાં.,

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1896.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 28th October, 1896, both days inclusive

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY, the First of November, 1896, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 24 midnight for Jubbulpore will leave at the same time and will arrive at Igatpuri at 7-0 instead of at 7-25. It will leave Igatpuri at 7-24 as a through Passenger Train, arrive Bhusawal 18-40 the next evening, leave at 21-45 and arrive at Jubbulpore at 16-15 instead of at 17-15 on the third day.

SECOND.—The Down Mixed Train from Badnera to Nagpur at 7 o'clock will leave at 9-40 and arrive at Nagpur at 16-30 instead of at 14-15.

THIRD.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal at 10 o'clock will leave at 9-50 and arrive at Nagpur at 22-0 as at present.

FOURTH.—The Up Mixed Train, which starts from Jubbulpore at 7-15, will leave at 7-30 as a through Passenger Train arrive at Bhusawal at 5-0 instead of at 5-20, leave at 9-0 and arrive at Igatpuri at 21-5. From Igatpuri, it will run as a Mixed Train, leaving there at 21-40 and arriving in Bombay at 5-30 as at present.

FIFTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Jubbulpore at 21-30 will leave at 22-30 as a Passenger Train and arrive at Bhusawal at 17-45, instead of 18-30. It will leave Bhusawal at 19-0 o'clock as at present and arrive in Bombay at 9-40 on the third day.

SIXTH.—The Up Mixed Train, which starts from Nagpur at 10-30, will leave at 11-15, arrive at Badnera at 18-35, leave at 7-5 the next morning and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-55 instead of at 15-25.

SEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Sholapur, will run as Passenger Trains.

The Down Train will leave Poona at 19-0 and arrive at Sholapur at 3-25.

The Up Train will leave Sholapur at 0-10 and arrive at Poona at 8-15.

EIGHTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur at 4-53 will leave at 3-45 and arrive at Raichur at 14-15 instead of at 15-0 as at present.

NINTH.—The Up S.-E. Passenger Train from Raichur at 8-0 o'clock will leave at 7-30 and arrive at Poona at 23-35.

TENTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Raichur at 12-35 instead of at 12-45, and arrive at Sholapur at 23-50 instead of at 23-55.

ELEVENTH.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 8-0, 11-0, 14-30, 22-45 and 23-30, and will arrive at Poona at 14-30, 16-45, 19-45, 6-20 and 7-0, respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 1-40, 6-0, 11-0, 13-30, and 23-31, and arrive in Bombay at 8-45, 11-15, 17-15, 19-0 and 6-, respectively.

TWELFTH.—A new Mixed Train will run between Poona and Dhond.

The Down Train will leave Poona at 11-30 and arrive at Dhond at 14-20.

The Up Train will leave Dhond at 15-45 and arrive at Poona at 18-40.

THIRTEENTH.—Some of the Local Trains between Bombay and Dadar and Thana and Kalyan will be revised, and the present Down and Up Local Passenger Trains, between Bombay and Byculla will be discontinued.

FOURTEENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Manmar Railway will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Dhond at 6-0, 10-35 and 2-50 and arrive at Manmar at 16-0, 18-40 and 5-10, respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Manmar at 6-0, 12-0 and 22-5 and arrive at Dhond at 15-10, 19-35 and 4-23 respectively.

FIFTEENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti and the Wardha Lines will remain unaltered.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Sheet and Local Time Tables, dated the First of November, 1896, exhibited at stations.

E. W. KEILY, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twentieth of October, 1896.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined Schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 14th December, 1896, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1.

Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	400,000	From 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.	Mandalay.	10,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,00 ,000			
Dhall of sorts	900,001			
Ghee, cows	650,000			
Salt	2 0,000			
Turmeric	35,000			
Chillies	1,500			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan	3,000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon	1,000

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

H. PARKIN, Capt., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.

Rangoon, the 23rd September, 1896.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.

UNEQUALLED FOR STYLE. WEAR. FIT.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro tem.

Sridar's Pagoda, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

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Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

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COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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C. HENRIOT, Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at a. e 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon.	1,335
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd4
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,310
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	10,000 | 15,000	100 | 75	100 | 75	10, p.c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P. R. Con Soolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	300		380
The Tapti Valley ...	20,000	500	50	...	62 1-2
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance ...	1,500	1,100	all	Half yearly 100	600
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345			Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Belsary S & W Co. Ld (Belsary) ...	371	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills ...	1,345	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	775
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,530
Chinai Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	1,030
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	640
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,010
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	545
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	680
Framjee Pet. Hindustan ...	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Ringnighat Mills ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Howard and Bullongha ...	700	500	500	40	660
Hope Mills ...	1,600	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Imperial Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	590
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,250
James Greaves	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
Jaffer Alli ...	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.20	675
Jamshed Mandi facturing Co..	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jowraj Balloo ...	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Khandesh ...	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khatao Makanjee ...	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold ...	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,200
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) ...	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,325
Maraojee ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	1324
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	230
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	520
Oriental ...	5,735	625	625	dvd Rs 20	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,200
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	840
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,200
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,100
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,580
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,600	500	500	25	380
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Allance ...	000	00	500	dvd Rs 15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	40	510
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	625
Vishnu Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld ...	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Gunning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowmuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Beeui's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	145
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs5	230
Colaba ...	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	360
East India ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Madhupura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile ...	1,200	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500xd
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	75	20	385
Bassoon ...	300	600	600	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	50	600
Surat Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	Half yearly dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	30	60	1	5
Badhan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New issue.	500	375	625	75	1,610
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	260
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	20
Maroks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co ...	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Scandy & Co...	1,500	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	80	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co...	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	324

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs.	26-3
Gold Leaf ...	"	26-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	"	26-12 "
Do. do. new ...	"	25-14 "
Australia bar Gold ...	"	25-2
Bombay bar Gold ...	"	25-11
Sovereigns ...	"	16-14
Do. Dreams ...	"	16-13
Silver 17 ...	"	87
Do. 175 ...	"	87-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 2-53m., 2-37a. Low water, 9-11m., 8-35a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Kurrachee Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, monthly meeting.
Organ Recital, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Avoca and Canara entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock yesterday.

THE DEATH OF SIR A. SASSOON.—The firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Company and the offices and mills of the David and the Standard Mills Companies were closed yesterday in respect to the memory of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, Baronet.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—The frame work of a one-storeyed house, which is being erected at Elphinstone Road, suddenly collapsed on Monday afternoon. The house belonged to one Shivaji Withal, who estimates the damage caused by the collapse, at Rs. 1,000. No one was injured.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, and not yesterday, as stated. The following paper will be read :—"Anthropological Notes " by Mr. Ram Gharib Chaube, of Gopalpur District, Gorakpur, late Pandit to Mr. William Crooks, C.S.

REPORTED THEFT OF A GOLD NECK ORNAMENT.—Hiralal Dulsookhrai, a wealthy merchant, residing at Bhooleshwar, reported to the police on Sunday that a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 450, which was worn by his son, was found missing from his neck on getting up that morning. Shortly afterwards the personal servant of the complainant's son was discovered to be missing from the house.

ORGAN RECITAL.—An organ Recital will be given in St. Thomas's Cathedral by Mr. Mant at 6 p.m., to-day. An attractive programme has been arranged, consisting of seven organ solos, a tenor solo, "If with all your hearts " from the "Elijah," which will be sung by Mr. Howard Newton, and a clarionet solo. Raff's popular Cavatina is to be played by bandsman Woodcock, R.D.F. A collection will be made in aid of the organ fund.

LECTURE ON BUBONIC PLAGUE "AT NAVSARI."—A correspondent says :—Dr. Desai delivered an able and lucid lecture, at the Luxuman Hall on the present plague raging in Bombay, its history, its prevention by observing the first principles of sanitation, cure in diet, and cure by English and Indian remedies, &c. The president Mr. Rudarji, pleader, regretted the absence of medical men perhaps engaged in accumulating money, and thereby unable to attend such an important lecture.

A PICK-POCKET.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Power charged Fakir Yusoof, a young Mahomedan, with theft of a bundle of currency notes of Rs. 150 in value, belonging to Keval Dhunji, a bania broker. The latter was purchasing some fruit in Nagdevi Street on Monday evening, when accused taking advantage of his being thus engaged stole the notes from his pocket and ran away. Complainant felt that his pocket was trifled with at once turned and found accused running away. He was chased and overtaken. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SPLIT AMONG THE THEOSOPHISTS.—The Theosophical Society which was founded in New York in the year 1875 by Madame Blavatsky and Col. H. S. Olcott and has since spread over most parts of the world desires to state through the local secretaries that it has no connection with the society formed last year at Boston, U. S. A. by the late Mr. W. Q. Judge and his followers, and disclaims all responsibility for the "Crusade" now being carried on in this country by some members of the latter. Following this notification are the following names :—H. S. Olcott, President Founder ; A. P. Sinnett, Vice-President ; Bertram Keightley, Gen. Secy., Indian Section ; Upendra Nath Basu, Joint Gen. Secy ; G. R. S. Mead, Genl. Secy., European Section, and Annie Besant.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CARPENTER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Frere Road, touching the death of Hurry Dewji, a carpenter, aged forty-five years, residing at Mody-khana and having his workshop in the same locality. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon about nine days ago the deceased was pulling an empty case towards him in the shop, when it struck him on the left big-toe, partly tearing off the nail. His son who was then at work in the shop put some burnt cotton on the wound and bandaged the injured toe. The wound appeared to be healing and the deceased attended his work until Sunday last, when lockjaw set in and Hurry was unable to swallow any food. He was not taken to the hospital but treated at home, but he grew worse and died on the following day. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

A PARSEE MUSIC COMPOSER.—Mr. H. R. Majoo, orchestra conductor to the Victoria Theatrical Company, owned by Mr. C. M. Balivala, has recently composed an English waltz, which was last week played on the grounds of the Poona Gymkhana by the excellent Band of the Poona Volunteer Rifles. The Bandstand ground was crowded with spectators to listen to the sweet tunes of the valse, which was pronounced to be beautiful. The 28th Bombay Pioneer had also selected the same piece, to be included in the programme to be played at the Kirkee Boat Club House in the last season. The name given to this dance music is "Gulestan " or " Garden of Flowers." If the several Bands now stationed in Bombay, were to include this piece in their music rolls, and play on the Esplanade Bandstand, the public will have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the composition.

A CASE OF EXTRADITION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hansraj Deochand was brought upon a charge of theft in a building in respect of Rs. 50, belonging to Petamber Shivji, a milkman and his employer. Mr. DeSouza, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Burder, solicitor with Mr. Moraji Kassinath, appeared for the defence. Accused had left Bombay and gone to Kathiawar and a prima facie case was made out against him and the documents were sent to the Political Agent for having the accused extradited. Accused was arrested and brought to Bombay. Mr. De Souza stated that though the case was a very strong one in point of suspicion he did not consider it advisable to proceed with the case as he was afraid the charge could not be brought home. Mr. Burder admitted that it was a case of suspicion, but his client was willing to accept the course proposed by the complaintant, namely to adduce no evidence. The court being assured that there had been no attempt between the parties to settle the charge out of court, the magistrate discharged the accused as no evidence was adduced.

FIRE AT THE WADIA MILLS.—About ten minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a quantity of cotton dust, and cotton sweeping, lying in a room next to the blow-room of the Wadia Mills, at D'Lisle Road, Parel, was found to be on fire. The outbreak was first discovered by some townsmen, who noticed some smoke issuing from the roof over the blow-room which is situated on the ground floor in the northern part of the mill premises, and gave the alarm. The mill was working at the time and the donkey-engines and other fire-appliances belonging to the mill were immediately brought into requisition, and with the assistance of the mill operatives, the flames were extinguished in a few minutes. The Municipal fire-brigade stations were communicated with and the DeLisle Road manual was quickly on the spot, followed by the Chinchpooly steamer but they were not utilised, and though the fire which was of a trivial nature was nearly put out when the Chinchpoogly steamer turned up, all the Municipal engines, except that of Colaba were allowed to proceed to the scene. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion and the damage is estimated at Rs. 25. The police under Inspector Ellis were on the spot and regulated the traffic.

NEWS FROM BANSDA.—A local correspondent writing on Monday, says :—Public health here is good. This year the procession of Vijaya Dashami was very imposing. H. H. Maharaja Saheb Shri Pratapsinhji rode on an elephant in a silver ambadi. The heir-apparent Shri Indrasinhjee mounted on another elephant ; while the second Prince Shri Pranisinhji sat in a tonjon of silver. According to the usual custom of this State H. H. Maharaja Saheb performed the worship of the Shami tree. Guns were fired at that time and Brahmins were given alms. Afterwards H. H. the Maharaja Saheb returned to the royal palace, where Ganga pujan was done. The wives of State officers and prominent men of the town were invited by the Maharanis in the zenana to take part in this festivity. The pujan being over, a grand durbar was held in which H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, all the State officers, and other prominent men were assembled. At first dancing was commenced by kemhanis and after attar-gulab-pan-sopari was distributed, the darbar was closed. On this occasion the Maharaja Saheb distributed pan-sopari to all with his own hands." "The heir-apparent Shri Indrasinhjee has gone to Mandva (Chanod) as the Thakor Saheb Shri Jitsinghjee of that State is to be installed."

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AT A MOSQUE.—A prosecution which will attract a good deal of attention from the Bombay Mussalmans is going on before Mr. Sheppard, Assistant Collector Thanna, Hajee Mohomed Hajee Zakiria, a Memon merchant of Bombay, has charged Baboo Hare Bhan and Kusha Bhan, munjawars or custodians of the durga (temple) of Hazrat Malang Shah, with criminal reach of Trust of fifteen handies, worth about Rs. 25, the property of the said durga Mr Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, and Mr. Dixit defended. The complainant stated that he was a Mahomedan inhabitant of Bombay. Being a devotee of the shrine of Hazrat Malang Shah, he spent a large sum of money out of his own pocket and built the durga in addition to the mosque for the public use and benefit. Amongst great many things presented to the durga for the use of annual visitors he also gave 15 handies or glass globes, besides 2 gilephs or covering for the tomb. Many of the presents dedicated to the shrine have disappeared from the durga. Lately he succeeded in tracing 4 handies as having been sold by the Mujawars or trustees of the durga. Baboo Hari Bhan and Kusha Bhan being the trustees and custodians of the public property had no right to dispose of the said handies. In acting contrary they have committed an offence for which they ought to be punished. The case will be heard to-day, (Wednesday).

AN HABITUAL FEMALE OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hobson charged Mariam, a Mahomedan woman, against whom stood a record of six previous convictions, before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with the theft of two cotton bags, containing a small piece of silk cloth, a tin-box and a string of beads, collectively valued at Rs. 2-2 the property of Sultan Mahomed, a Mahomedan shop-keeper at Dharamsey Street, Null Bazaar. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night complainant closed his shop and went to sleep on the *ota* outside the shop, keeping the bags under his pillow. About 5 o'clock on the following morning he was aroused by some one trying to snatch the two bags away. On getting up he saw the accused standing with the bags in her hand. The complainant raised an alarm, when a Mahomedan named Goolam Ali, who had been watching the accused's movements, ran up and arrested her with the property in her possession. The accused, in her defence, said that at the hour in question she came from the direction of the Crawford Markets and was proceeding towards Grant Road, but as she was tired, she went and sat on the *ota* of the complainant's shop. The complainant, who was then lying awake made some improper proposals to her and on her refusing to accede to the proposals, he trumped up the charge against her and had her arrested. She admitted six previous convictions. His Worship convicted her and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 26.

Heath, 2nd Lieut, Bo R E, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Parr, Captain, Bengal Ord L I, on transfer to Bareilly.
Leveson, Lt., Punjab 18th Hussars, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Chaytor, White, Surg Capt, Bengal I M S, on duty, to Bijnor.
Wydie, Lt Col, Bengal Pol Dept, to rejoin, to Oodeypore.

OCTOBER 27.

Elliott, Lt-Col, Bengal Govt of India Comt Genl for transport on Inspection duty, to Poona.
Lewes, Major Genl, Army Head-quarters, R A, on duty, to Karachee.
Johnson, Capt, Army Head-quatrters, R A, on duty, to Karachee.
Gee, Surg Capt, Bengal 5th Cavalry, from leave, to Nowgong

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 3-15 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow.
2. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-night at 8-30 p.m.
3. The Range at Coorla will be open daily for carbine practice from the 1st November. The first spoon Competition will take place on Sunday 1st November—Distance 200 and 300 yards.
4. The following is published for information :—"Spoon Competitions " Committee, Major G. W. Roughton President, Lieut. A. J. Peile, R.A., Adjutant, Sergt-Major J. P. Watson, Sergt. J. J. Marsland, Sergt. A. G. Hyde, Gunner B. Robbins, Gunner J. Millar, Sergt. H. O. Coates, Hon. Sec. Rules and Bye Laws.
1. The Competition to be open only to the members and honorary members of the B. V. A.
2. In all competions the carbine only shall be used the committee determining the ranges, number of shots, positions and other conditions.
3. All competitions to be conducted under the Superintendence of one of the Committee or a Sergt. Instructor or an officer of the Corps in the order named.
4. As often as arrangement permit, Spoon Competions will be held on the Coorla Range weekly. Entrance fee to each Match 12 annas. A silver spoon will be given for every six entries or if preferred the value of the spoon will be placed to the winers credit and at the seasons close he will be allowed to select any prize in kind to the value of such money standing to his credit. Any aggregate money won to be added at the option of the winner.
5. Ammunition will be supplied free for all matches.
6. Winners will be handicapped as follow :—3 points for the 1st win, 2 points for the 2nd win and 1 point for the 3rd and subsequent wins.
7. Ties in any of the matches to be decided by the B P R A rules. The marking to be accepted as signalled.
8. No member whose subscriptions to the corps are more than 3 months in arrears, or who is on leave will be allowed to take prize.
9. The committee shall have power to deal with and settle all disputes.
10. No competitor to load until preceding shot has been signalled, the disc withdrawn and all is clear for him to fire, any infringement of this rule being liable to disqualify at the discretion of the committee.
11. Sighting shots must be taken in the same positions as used in competitions viz :—at 200 yards standing, 300 yards sitting or kneeling, 400 and 500, prone.
12. Programmes of matches will be posted at both Head-quarters and the corp club for information.

"Club Cup "

1. To be shot for on the Coorla Range on the 3rd Sunday in each month during the distance under B P R A Rules.
2. Distance 500 yards, seven shots and a sighting shot, Entrance fee to each competition Re. 1. No entrances recored after 8 a.m.
3. The Cup to be won 3 times before becoming the property of the winner.
4. The winner, of each competi ion to be presented with a silver medal.
5. The Cup will be shot for on November 15th, December 20th, January 17th, February 21st, and March 21st.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanoreme Ranges, Poona, from the 15th to 28th November 1896. Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant, not later than 6th November 1896.
2. Particulars of the prizes offered by the Commanding Officer for class firing and attendance at Parades for the right and left half Battalions and the several Adult and Cadet Companies are with Officers Commanding companies and at Head-quarters.
3. The following member having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 3998 Vol. B. W. Wellis and No. 3997 Vol. J. Berryman to "C" Company No. 3998 Vol. G. P. W. Game to "D" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association (Local) meeting matches will be fired for at Coorla, on the morning of Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st instant.
The conditions can be seen at Head-quarters and members wishing to compete should make their entries by 6 p.m. on the 29th.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 27th OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum similarly so in Berar and at Saugor, Deesa, Jacobabad and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Ahmedabad, and the lowest 61° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, and at Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Sholapur, Karwar, Jacobabad and Lahore. Heavy rain has fallen at Coimbatore (3·49"), about three-quarters of an inch at Negapatam and Colombo, light showers at Madras, and a few drops at Calicut and Cochin. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are irregularly cyclonic and, as the weather is unsettled on and off that coast, local showers are to be expected in Ceylon, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

TUESDAY'S Observations :—Pressure has decreased in most places. The change has however, been fairly uniform, and the general conditions of pressure are the same as on twenty-sixth. Readings are high and uniform over North-West and Central India, relatively high over Assam and relatively low over the Bay. The winds are variable over the greater part of the country and the only important feature is the aorth north-west wind which is blowing along the Madras Coast. The mean temperature is excessive, except in North-East India and the Madras Coast district, the highest maximum being a hundred and two degrees in Ahmedabad. Scattered showers occurred in Lower Burma, the Assam Valley and Sikhim and general showers over south of the Peninsula. Dhubri reports one inch, Wellington, one inch and a quarter, and Coimbatore, three and a-half inches. These are the heaviest amounts.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

IN reference to the meeting of this Company held on Monday, the following is the report of the committee appointed by the shareholders at the meeting held on 13th June 1896. The resolution passed at the meeting was as follows :—

"That the audited statement of accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1895 be referred to a committee of shareholders consisting of Messrs. Talackchand Manekchand, Motichand Dewchand, Rustomji Maneckji Engineer, Coovarji Merwanji Mehta, and Dr L. J. Pinto, with power to add to the number, to re-examine and if necessary to re-frame the accounts and to submit the same with report to the next meeting of the shareholders to be called two months from this date, and until such accounts are re-examined and re-framed by the committee, the consideration of directors' report and the accounts therewith submitted be adjourned."

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, your committee invited Mr. James H. Latimer, a shareholder, to assist them in the investigation of the accounts and framing of the report.

Your committee met on three occasions and after having gone into the accounts, assisted by one of the auditors of the Company, have come to the following conclusions :—

1. That the balance sheet and profit and loss account which show net earnings of Rs. 77,617-0-2 are incorrect in as much as the sum of Rs. 10,000 for charges incurred on the issue of debentures in 1890, which mature this year, and also the sum of Rs. 5,637-8-0 on account of interest at 5 per cent. on the sum of Rs. 1,12,750 standing to the credit of depreciation account, have not been charged against the profit and loss account of the year. Deducting the total of these two items, viz., Rs. 21,637-8-0 from the sum of Rs. 77,617-0-2 reduces the net earnings to Rs. 55,979-8-2.

2. The sum of Rs. 55,979-8-2 is not sufficient to provide for depreciation at 2 per cent. and payment of dividend at the rate of 4 per cent., which according to the agents' interpretation of their agreement with the Company, would require a sum of Rs. 60,000 to pies per pound.

3. Your committee, however, read this agreement differently, and are of opinion that before the two pies commission can be considered, the balance of loss for the year ending December 1894, viz., Rs. 51,400-12-10 must be written off. The net balance available would then be Rs. 4,572-11-4 instead of Rs. 26,210-3-4 as shewn in the accounts.

4. Your committee are of opinion that the sum of Rs. 10,000, referred to in para. No. 1, must be taken into account to the debit of profit and loss account, as it is as much chargeable as any other charge, such as Muccadumage, brokerage on yarn, cotton, &c. This view is supported by the fact that the sum of Rs. 3,000, arising from profit or premium on the sale of debenture bonds, has been passed to the credit of profit and loss account, while the sum of Rs. 10,000, for charges incurred in respect of the issue of debenture bonds, has not been taken into account.

5. They are also of opinion that the item of interest on depreciation fund viz., Rs. 5,637-8-0 must be taken into account in as much as it has been charged in every previous account of the Company since the depreciation fund was founded, both during the agency of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck & Co., and the present agents, and was confirmed from year to year by shareholders in their annual meeting, and is specially provided for in the Articles of Association in sub-section M, clause 104. Your committee therefore see no reason for a departure from former practice without sanction of the shareholders.

6. Your committee are of opinion that until all previous losses are written off, no provision for depreciation can be made, nor is the Company in a position to pay a dividend according to law.

7. In your committee's opinion an actual provision for depreciation can only be legally made out of net profits, and there cannot be any net profits until all prior losses have been liquidated.

8. When a company makes a loss in any year, the loss must necessarily mean a loss of a portion of its capital, unless there should be a balance of profits carried over from the working of a previous year or previous years sufficient to liquidate the loss.

9. It follws from this that if in a succession of years, a company has been making losses instead of profits, these losses must have come out of capital, and the lost capital must be replaced before (*a*) any sum can be set aside by way of a depreciation fund or (*b*) any dividend can be paid.

10. It this is not done the so-called depreciation fund is really nothing more than a portion of the capital, and in the event of a dividend being paid, the same would be paid out of, capital which is illegal.

11. To pretend to establish a depreciation fund while the capital is not intact, would be delusive. If this could be done, a company which was in the position of having lost the whole of its capital, might at the same time pretend to have a depreciation fund, for after having lost its capital, its expenses in the following year might exceed its earnings.

12. Your committee are of opinion that the resolution appointing the agents, means that they were not to receive any remuneration above one pie per pound until the company was in a position to declare and pay a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. according to law, and further that before a dividend should be paid in any year, a *bona fide* contribution to depreciation to the extent of 2 per cent. on the capital should be made.

13. Your committee being of opinion that no provision can be made for depreciation till former losses from capital are restored are likewise of opinion that the available balance is not sufficient to meet the terms, under which the agents are entitled to receive two pies commission.

14. Your committee are of opinion that the account should be shown as follows, when summarized :—

Dr.

To Loss as per last years' account ...	51,436	12 10
" Cotton purchases and general charges ...	15,76,565	11 2
" Debenture charges ...	10,000	0 0
" Interest on depreciation fund ...	5,637	8 0
" Available balance ...	4,572	11 4
Total ... Rs.	16,54,182	11 4
Cr.		
By sale of yarn and other proceeds ...	16,54,182	11 4
Total ... Rs.	16,54,182	11 4

15. Your committee finally are of opinion that the s

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our classes are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

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ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6	
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

THERE were no further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England yesterday, and Consols recovered 1-8d. per cent., having been quoted at 108 7-16; the price of Indian Sterling loan remaining at 117. The market sale of discount on short London Bills was unchanged, at 3½ per cent.; but that in six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8d. to 2 7-8ths per cent, the Bank rate remaining at 4 per cent. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-8d. per cent. to £61¼. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 30 1-16d. per oz.; and in New York also quotations for the metal and demand Exchange on London were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was further put up 3-32d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 2 15-32d. per rupee. Braziers' Copper was 5s. dearer in London yesterday, at £55½ per ton. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 101¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25 21¼.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skins, which were firm at an advance of 1d. per lb. The number of Goat Skins offered, at these sales is 1,460,000, and of Sheep Skins 1,220,000.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 43½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and for next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkerk, tone of market firm; and Linseed at 35s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkerk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having been 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged at 4 17-32d.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the rearer positions, and 1-64s. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-8d. for October deliveries, and 4 7-32d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday a decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton, at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; and January Futures were 12 points lower, at 7·88 cents per lb. The Receipt at the U. S. Ports were 74,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals of the new crop to date, and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipt's	74,000	60,000	92,000
Two days' do.	115,000	107,000	140,000
Since 1st September	2,101,000	1,455,000	1,929,000

Our local Cotton Market has been steady in time to-day and prices have shown no movement; but the business reported has been again upon a small scale, exporters having sought only 300 Bengal, at Rs. 155-9; and 100 Bhossawul, at Rs. 176; while the Mills have taken 650 bales, consisting of 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 177-8; 150 Surat Ginned, at Rs. 210; 100 Broach, at Rs. 192; and 50 each of Morvi, at Rs. 196-8; and Bhownuggar, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There markets have been closed to-day owing to the fever epidemic which still prevails in their neighbourhood.

The Receipts of Produce into Bomboy on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,680	bales.
Wheat	6,927	cwts.
Linseed	4,817	,,
Rapeseed	9,448	,,
Gingellyseed	7,721	,,
Castorseed	5,529	,,
Rice	5,254	,,

EXCHANGE.—Open steady to firm this morning at 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but there has been very little business passing either way to-day, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 23-32 *to* ¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 25-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 29-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50⅜ to 1·57	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has moved upwards to-day, and the rates for 3½ per cents, after opening at 101 for cash and the settlement advanced to 101¼, with the November account at 101 11-16, closing quotations showing a further advance of 1-16th per cent; Threes being quoted at par nominal.

SHARES.—This market has been dull to-day, and the only movement in prices we have to notice is an advance of Rs. 15, in Manockjee Petit Mill shares; and of Rs. 10, in Queen; Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway shares are Rs. 10 lower as per our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes, at Mauritius, noon, Thursday, 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 27th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	1	48 p.m.	...	18
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 27th October 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	9	...	1
,, Karachi	...	30	...	1
,, Madras	...	19	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	35,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	325	9	518
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,93,630	15,35,581	52,268	27,81,479
Total for 15 weeks...	12,78,630	16,85,581	56,268	30,20,479
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,937	1,45,750	1,225	2,47,912
Per mile of Ry &c.,	219	316	3	538
Total to corresponding date do.	13,09,357	18,27,481	44,499	31,81,337

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,912
Ditto to date..... ,, 1,61,358

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	39,188	37,210	1,978	...	...	8,423
Parcels, &c.	78,559	48,727	29,832	...	2,29,889	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,953	8,507	...	4,554	440	...
Total for week	1,21,700	94,444	27,256	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	1412039	1190153	...	...	2,21,906	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HARVER—October 26, at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Hormasjee Sorabjee Harver, and daughter of the late Jamasjee Dadabhoy Doctor, aged 73 years, deeply regretted. The Gothamna or 3rd day ceremony will take place at Manekji Sett's Agiary, Fort, Bazar Gate Street, this (Wednesday) evening, at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—September 25, at Luayuni, Sylhet, the wife of H. Davies, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1896.

THE destruction by fire of one million bushels of wheat at Chicago is an incident not without some little bearing upon the threatened scarcity in this country. When we remember that the total estimated consumption of wheat in Europe for the current year is no less than 206,000,000 bushels per annum, it may seem a comparatively small matter that a million bushels should have been destroyed by fire. But so far as present prospects go it would seem that the world's supply for the next twelve months will not by any means be superabundant. Hence the loss by fire of a quantity representing half a per cent. of the total consumption in Europe is an element in the situation that will help to some extent the maintenance of the enhanced prices that generally prevail. The harvest in every European country has now been gathered in, and carefully calculated estimates show the total production to have been 176,250,000 quarters, against an average of 185,720,000 quarters during the last three years. The consumption being two hundred and six million bushels, the out-turn will have to be supplemented by imports of thirty million bushels. Where will these imports be obtained? Not from India, for she will need to buy rather than to sell, and imports on a small scale have been made not only from California, but also from England. A like reversal of the ordinary current of trade may be expected in Australia, where the grain crop has been exceptionally poor. On the other hand, the output in the United States although not up to the average, is likely to be larger than was expected a short time back. Moreover considerable stocks remain in hand from previous harvests both in the States and in Russia. The Argentine Republic has of late years entered into the ranks of wheat exporters, and with virgin soil and cheap labour has been able to swell very considerably the volume of the world's production. The crop is reaped in Argentina during what is here the cold weather season, and no very trustworthy estimates of the yield have yet been obtained. It may be that a prolific harvest in the Republic will change the condition of affairs. But meanwhile although fluctuations have occurred prices have advanced in all the principal markets in anticipation of a demand equalling the supply. This being so the opportunity of the long-suffering British farmer has come at last. Year by year he has been working to little or no profit, owing to the low price of wheat, and his case has become so desparate that last session the Agricultural Rating Act was passed to afford him some relief. The late harvest in the United Kingdom, however, has given a very satisfactory yield, and prices have been steadily rising. But many of the farmers will profit very little from this circumstance since financial exigencies led them to market their crops very early. They have thus lost the advantage some of their more fortunate neighbours have obtained from the increase in prices.

It will be seen that the position is one of uncertainty, and that as yet it is too early to pronounce an opinion as to how far the supply in the producing markets of the world will be commensurate with the demand. This uncertainty is illustrated by the fact that while there has been an all round rise in the price of wheat, the movement has not been uniformly upward, and fluctuations have occurred. A similar uncertainty exists as to the extent to which India will find it necessary to supplement her own resources by indents from abroad. Even now at the eleventh hour the complexion of affairs may be entirely altered by a heavy fall of rain in the threatened districts, which is expected by certain wise men of the East who study the stars. As mentioned the other day the light rain that has fallen in some districts of the Punjab has improved the situation there to some extent, and this may be the case in other districts. Under these conditions of uncertainty it is not surprising that at present very little is being done in the way of importing wheat, especially as very heavy freights are now being charged from European ports in consequence of the absence of return cargoes at this end. We understand that the Government of India have written to a number of large mercantile firms and asked them to assist in the development of an import trade in grain. It may be taken for granted that our merchants will not need any stimulus of this kind to develop the trade, provided the present uncertainty gives way to a condition of things which will enable the import of wheat to be carried on with a fair prospect of success. The excessive rates to which grain has risen here is attributed not to the absence of stocks but to the desire of the buniahs to profit by the prospects of scarcity. It is quite conceivable that even if rain be withheld, circumstances may arise which will lead them to be less exacting in their demands for high rates. The Government of India would be very reluctant to interfere with the freedom of trade, and can hardly follow the example of the Gaekwar of Baroda who has levied a 10 per cent. export duty on all grain sent out the State. But there are other methods by which the grain dealers may be brought to reason. In Poona and several other places individual philanthropy has already done something to accomplish this end. Wealthy natives have bought grain from the wholesale dealers and are retaling it in small quantities to their poor caste-men at cost price. In Bombay a wealthy Lohani, Mr. Busang Lukamji is helping his less fortunate castemen in the same manner, and no doubt others will soon follow his excellent example. To break down a monopoly by which the price of food has been greatly enhanced is an excellent form of philanthropic effort in connection with the scarcity. That further efforts in this practical direction are greatly needed here is shown by the fact that although stocks were by no means low, the price of the food-stuffs of the poor have been increased as follows. Rice has gone up from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-8 per phara; bajori from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, wheat from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8, and other grain-stuffs in proportion. Hence it is that applications are being made to large employers for allowances as compensation for the dearness of food stuffs. That again may lead to considerable reduction of establishments.

PRINCE BISMARCK has added to the long list of calculated indiscretions, the most remarkable of all, by the disclosure of the existence until 1890 of a secret convention between Germany and Russia, which throws more than doubt on the good faith of the former Power towards her Austrian partner in the Triple Alliance. In his Highness' Hamburg organ it is calmly stated that soon after the accession of the Emperor Alexander III.—who was called to the throne in March 1881, on the assassination of Alexander the Emancipator—a secret agreement was concluded between the German and Russian Governments, covenanting that if either Power were attacked, the other would maintain a benevolent neutrality. It goes without saying that the Prince himself was the author of that pact. What was its purpose? The main object was of course to ensure the friendly neutrality of Russia if Germany were at war with France. In 1885, Alexander II. personally intervened to avert the defeat which Prince Bismarck and the Governments intended to spring upon France while she was still exhausted by the war of 1870-71 and the payment of the indemnity of five milliards. The Emperor William knew nothing of what was contemplated until he heard of it from the Czar, and learned also that he would mobilize his armies if peace was disturbed. The urgent remonstrances of the British Government had also their effect. Bismarck declared that his intentions were misunderstood, and there was no war. There can be no reasonable doubt that his purpose in inducing Alexander III. soon after his accession to pledge himself to benevolent neutrality if Germany were attacked, was to provide against a repetition of the unwelcome intervention of 1875. But what could have been the motive of Alexander III. in departing from the policy of his father, and relieving Germany of any anxiety as to the attitude of Russia if she resumed the schemes of conquest laid aside under compulsion only six years before? It is not to be supposed that the obligation of neutrality would be incurred without an equivalent of equal value. Russia had nothing to fear from France, not then in a position to attack any great Power, and if she were, Russia would not have been the object of attack. The only Power with which Russia might come into collision was Austria, who was thwarting her policy in the Balkan States and encouraging Bulgaria to forget the sacrifices made in 1877 to put an end to Turkish rule in the region south of the Danube. It would not be doing the "honest broker" an injustice to infer from what had gone before and from what has happened since, that he would have deemed it a good stroke of business to point out to the Czar that Austria was his only serious antagonist in that field, and that his task would be greatly facilitated if he were to enter into a secret agreement with Germany guaranteeing reciprocal neutrality if either were "attacked." His own experience was there to show that the aggressor can easily so arrange matters that the threatened Powers will be forced to declare war and thus "attack" a long-suffering neighbour, anxious above all things for peace.

The sensation created in Austria by the disclosure of the secret agreement is eloquent as to the real nature of the understanding. In consideration of Germany being allowed to pursue her schemes beyond the Rhine without incurring the risk of having to fight on two frontiers Russia would have a free hand in the Balkan States, and if Austria were to resort to the last reason of Kings, Germany would observe a benevolent neutrality while the quarrel was being fought out. Technically the German Government was within its right. The provisions of the treaty constituting the Triple Alliance have never been published, but it has been declared over and over again that they are defensive only; if either of the Powers be attacked in Europe, the other two will come to her assistance. Why should not Germany enter into an agreement with Russia that if either of them be attacked the other will observe a benevolent neutrality? They do not promise to go to each other's assistance. Their self-control are as manifest as Clive's moderation. We are told that this agreement continued in force until the year 1890. Count Caprivi then terminated it; for what reason is not stated. But seeing that for the three previous years, the reorganised and augmented Russian armies were being echeloned along the German and Austrian frontiers, and kept in immediate readiness for war it may be that Prince Bismarck's successor saw the secret agreement had lost its efficacy—if it ever had any. It never became operative. France did not "attack" Germany, and after the fall of Prince Bismarck, the prevailing anxieties that Germany would find or manufacture a pretext for attacking France fell with him. The Dual Alliance has rendered anxieties of that kind quite obsolete. Austria did not "attack" Russia, for that Power had nothing to gain by provoking her to do so; she was quite satisfied with having co-operated with Germany in imposing on the Dual Monarchy a military and financial strain almost beyond the limits of endurance. France has co-operated with Germany in subjecting Italy to a strain which approaches the breaking point, making Italian statesmen share "the strong discontent universally felt at the ignoring of Italian interests by Germany." The disclosure so cynically made in the *Hamberger Nachrichten* that the Government of Berlin entered into a secret understanding with Russia behind the backs of her allies, the obvious intention of which was to leave one of those allies in the lurch in a war with Russia, can hardly fail to give rise to heart-burnings and suspicions at Vienna and Rome.

IT must not be supposed that the four Armenians who attempted the assassination of Monsignor Bartolomeos, the new Armenian Patriarch, had any desire of throwing suspicion on the Turks of having murdered him. The new Patriarch, Bartolomeos Tchamtchian, to give him his full name, was not a man of their choice; indeed, his election was most unpopular, for though an Armenian, his sympathies were never with his people, and he was known to be on intimate terms with many of their most active enemies. When the Patriarch Izmirlian was finally banished after his suspension, and it became necessary to appoint his successor to administer the affairs of his church in Constantinople, Bartolomeos was selected—not by the Armenians alone, but by a mixed council whose members were appointed by the Sultan. Bartolomeos is a native of Constantinople and has always been on amicable terms with leading Turkish citizens. Having served as pastor of the Armenian church of Archangel, he was consecrated bishop of Broussa by the late Catholicus, George IV. For thirty years he held this position and was translated to Constantinople only four years ago. Besides being distinctly Turkish in his sympathies Monsignor Bartolomeos has not the reputation of great learning. His unpopularity was intensified when he accepted from the Sultan the decoration of the First Class of the Order of the Medjedieh which his predecessor had declined. Far from representing the grievances of the Armenians to the Sultan, he declared that the Armenian subjects of his Majesty had progressed and prospered in the shelter of his Government. "The throne of your Majesty," he added, "has been and always will be their refuge. They flee for safety to your mighty and benevolent protection." In their excited state of feeling, it may easily be understood that the Armenians resented this and, life in Constantinople being held so cheaply just now, that they should have attempted his assassination. An imposing man of more than average stature, he would be an easy work, but his escort seem to have succeeded in arresting his assailants before they came to close quarters with him.

As the date approaches for Lord Sandhurst to commence his autumn tour the impression is gaining ground that his Excellency will be well-advised in postponing the ceremonial round until the times are more propitious. The reasons which led the Governor to postpone his journey through the Southern Mahratta country three weeks ago apply with still greater force to the contemplated tour. It is not merely that these tours entail on the Native States and municipalities honoured with a visit from the Queen's representative a considerable expenditure. Although this expenditure is most readily and cheerfully met the fact cannot be disguised that the money is now needed in more urgent directions. What is of still more importance these tours bring together crowds of people which at the paesent time it is especially desirable that they should not congregate. Epidemics always follow in the train of scarcity and high prices, and they are nurtured by the assembly of large masses of people. To defer the tour would be well in accordance with precedents set by former Governors and Viceroys. The precedents is one which Lord Elgin might also follow with advantage.

AFTER completing his inspection of R. A. and Bombay Defences, in Bombay, Major-General H. C. Lewes, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India, accompanied by Captain F. E., Johnson, R.A., his Brigade-Major, left yesterday by the British India steamer Dwarka, for Karachi on inspection duty.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental (extra) left Aden at 11 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m., on Sunday next.

GEN. GRODEKOFF, a Russian General who made a name by a ride to Herat some years ago and who now holds a command on the Amur, gives an interesting account of a remarkable march of nearly 5,000 miles made by Russian troops. This account appears as an order of the day in the *Invalide Russe*. "After a march of nearly a year's duration, the 4th and 8th Brs. of the Line of Eastern Siberia, as well as the 2nd and 4th Batteries of the Artillery Brigade of Eastern Siberia, arrived in their new encampments in the Amur District in the middle of June. These troops marched over 7,000 versts (say, 4,700 English miles), of which 4,000 were by land and 3,000 by water. The most trying part of their journey was that accomplished on rafts between Chita, Stretensk, and Blagovestchensk, or about 1,500 versts, between the middle of May and the middle of June. The weather was cold and rainy, and the rivers were very swollen and their current rapid. To overcome these difficulties the men had to work fourteen hours a day. At certain stages of the journey the body of troops covered an extent of twenty versts between the advanced and rear guards. During the whole of the march the losses were only two officers and four soldiers dead, two officers

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF M. CHALLEMEL LACOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The death is announced of M. Challemel Lacour, formerly President of the French Senate.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

Four Armenians yesterday made an attempt on the life of M. Bartolomeos, the new Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople.

They were, however, seized by the escort before they reached him.

The new Patriarch is regarded by the Armenians as a tool of the Sultan.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF WHEAT.

Upwards of one million bushels of wheat have been destroyed by fire at Chicago.

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS TO JAPAN BY CHINA.

In return for certain concessions made by Japan in the Commercial Treaty with China, the Japanese Government has obtained from China, land concessions at Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and Amoy.

ELECTION RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

Serious electioneering riots have occurred in several towns in Hungary, and in one case the troops were stoned and one Hussar killed.

The Cavalry then charged the mob and many rioters were injured.

THE MAN TYNAN.

Tynan, the Fenian, has arrived at New York, where he was quietly received.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Two important railway lines in Asiatic Russia were opened to-day, one from Cheliabuisk to the River Obi with a northward branch to Ekaterinberg and a new section of the Transcaspian line from Krasnovodsk, which will be the starting point of the Central Asian Railway.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

It has been definitely settled that the meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for the 29th instant, will not be held. No further meetings will be called here and the Council will by order of the Governor-General be adjourned *sine die*.

RELIEFS.

The First Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, comes from Egypt to India in January next, instead of the Second King's Royal Rifles, now at the Cape.

MILITARY TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Sanction has been accorded to the Adjutant-General and Quarter Master General being each allowed a reserved compartment when travelling with the Commander-in-Chief by railway on tour, provided the cost can be met from the grant for the tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, which is not to be exceeded.

MOUNTAIN BATTERY PRACTICE.

No. 9 Mountain Battery will have annual practice in the hills near Guntok, leaving Darjeeling at the end of November, and returning on the 23rd December.

SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

When Mr. Harvey James retires on the 7th November, Mr. Carnduff, Acting Deputy Secretary, will be appointed Secretary of the Legislative Department *sub pro tem* until relieved by Mr. Macpherson, towards the end of November. Mr. Carnduff will then become Permanent Deputy Secretary. No appointment of Deputy Secretary will probably be made while Mr. Carnduff is temporarily Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing under date October 26, says :—"Our Chicago correspondent cables that Mr. Bryan will probably win the Presidential election.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

MEETING IN MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

A public meeting was held last evening in Pachappa's hall, under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha in connection with the grievances of the British Indians in South Africa. The requisition calling the meeting was signed by over forty representative leading gentlemen. It was a huge success. The Hon. Mr. Anandacharlu presided. The hall was filled to overflowing. Mr. Gandhi, the representative of the British Indians in South Africa, in his address dealt at length with the Natal Agent General's statement to Reuter. The speaker denied that the Indians were best treated in Natal and quoted outside opinion in support of this statement. He argued that the legal disabilities themselves proved the ill-treatment. Mr. Gandhi repeated that the railway and tramcar officials treated Indians as beasts and quoted copious extracts to prove his statements, and instanced the case of an Indian who was thrice disturbed by railway officials in a single night journey. The immigrants remained in Natal in spite of the ill-treatment. He demanded this intervention of the Home and Indian Governments with regard to the legal disabilities.

Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy and appointing a committee to draw up memorials and requesting the Home and Indian Governments to stop immigration to Natal, if the new Immigration Act could not be repealed. Letters and telegrams of sympathy were received from many parts of the Presidency. Public feeling was excited. Mr. Gandhi leaves to-day for Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, (extra) left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, arrived yesterday morning.

NAPLES, Oct. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left yesterday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 27.

O. L. steamer Austral from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 22-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	108 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61½
Bar Silver	30 1-16

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 9.

In a letter addressed to the Duke of Norfolk by the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, respecting the contract for the Indian mails it is urged that the progressive tendency shown in the increasing speed of steamers, brought about by the exigencies of the passenger service, points to the desirableness of providing for a much more rapid conveyance of the mails than that stipulated in the existing contracts. The Board is informed that steamers are now built for this service capable of sailing at the rate of 19 knots per hour when at sea, and that within the last eight years only two have been built with a capacity of less than 16 knots, these two being limited to 15 knots. It is thought that a requirement of 15 knots during the first five years of the new contract, augmented to 16¼ knots during the second five years, without the necessity of any increase of payment, is the minimum speed which should be provided for, and that these rates would be well within the power of the contractors to attain. The allowance for the passage of the Suez Canal, now fixed at 30 hours, is much beyond the time actually occupied, which the Board understands is 20 hours, including the time lost by detention at Port Said and Suez. Allowing a further three hours for detention at Aden, it appears that with a sea speed of 15 knots the whole voyage between Bombay and Brindisi may be easily accomplished in 11·8 days. With a sea speed of 16¼ knots the period would be reduced to 10·7 days. The Board point out the important public advantage which would be likely to ensue from the full consideration, by the Chambers of Commerce interested in the trade with India, of the terms of the new contract before tenders are invited. In reply the Chamber has been informed that Her Majesty's Government will make every effort to secure in the service in question the highest speed which is consistent with due economy.

The same Chamber of Commerce has addressed a well considered communication to Lord Salisbury on the subject of the import duties levied in China, and Li Hung Chang's proposal for their increase. In view of the financial exigencies of the Chinese Government, and of its apparent desire to introduce modern methods of communication and other improvements tending to enlarge commercial intercourse between China and other countries, as well as throughout the Chinese Empire itself, the Board has unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that a moderate increase of the import duties should upon certain terms be agreed to. This may be done without seriously checking the consumption in China of British productions, or interfering with the gradual subsequent expansion of the revenue to be derived from the Customs. The Board is impressed, however, with the extreme importance of coupling with this concession, as a *sine qua non*, certain reforms in the fiscal system and the means of communication, in China, the carrying out of which would be as advantageous, to say the least, to the people and the Government of the country as they would be to its foreign trade. The following are the principal stipulations which, it is thought, should be insisted on. 1. The substitution for the existing likin taxes on imports, of a transit duty of 2½ per cent. to be collected at the ports, in the same manner and by the same agency as are the present import duties. The revenue derived from the transit duty should be kept apart from the Customs revenue, and apportioned for the use of the Provincial Governments, to or through whose territory the taxed merchandise is despatched. In order to free such merchandise from further fiscal charge or impediment, transit passes should be given and vouchers for presentation to the Provincial authorities—such vouchers to be encashable at the nearest Chinese Customs Office. By this means the harassing extortions of local authorities, and the delays and uncertainties attributable to their present power of interference with trade would be extensively, if not completely stopped, while at the same time due provision would be made for the expenses of conducting provincial administration. 2. The substitution for the existing likin taxes on exports of a transit duty of 2½ per cent., the places and method of collection to be determined by the two Governments, after consultation with Chinese Customs experts, transit passes being given as in the case of imports, and the resulting revenue dealt with in the same manner as that arising from transit duties on imports. 3. The opening of all the sea ports to foreign trade, and of all internal navigable waterways, with their ports, to steam navigation. This improvement would tend to facilitate the substitution of the transit duty for likin taxes because the opening of additional ports would in many cases diminish the distance between the Custom house and the ultimate destinations of the imported merchandise. 4. The systematic dredging of the bars at the river mouths of the Chinese ports through which foreign trade passes at the expense of the Customs revenue. 5. An undertaking to begin the opening of the country with the least possible delay by the gradual construction of a system of railway communication on a plan suited to the conditions of China, and in keeping with the political needs of the Government.

It would seem that comprehensive plans in the direction indicated in clause 5 of this list of suggested concessions, are not wanting. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce a report of Mr. George Wilson to the Eastern Contract Company of the concessions obtained by him from the Chinese Government was read. From the report it appeared that contracts had been entered into for the Main Trunk line of China, embracing 5,000 miles of railway, and serving over 200 millions of people, and that this would form a central system which all other systems in China would serve, and that advanced negotiations for the Yunnan or south and south-western system of railways in China, embracing about 1,200 miles more, had been entered into.

The figures of the Board of Trade returns for September cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, even though allowance has to be made for the inclusion in the returns of one more working day than was the case a year ago. The exports, it is true, had it not been for the extra day, would have shown scarcely any improvement, but it has to be borne in mind that the comparison is with a month last year when the exports showed an increase over 1894 of £1,862,000 or 10½ per cent. The imports, on the other hand, show considerable expansion, and the increase is spread over practically the entire list. On the whole, therefore, the returns may be regarded as encouraging. For the nine months of the year to the end of September there has been a gain of 8·2 per cent. in the exports and of 4·1 per cent. in the imports. The total export trade for the month of September was valued at £19,797,080, an increase of £335,140, or 1·7 per cent. ; while for the nine months there has been a gain of £13,815,716, or 8·2 per cent. The gain is chiefly in metals and their manufactures. Of pig iron Germany took twice as much as in the same month last year and heads the list of purchasers. In wrought iron there is a general increase in the exports chiefly to the Colonies, while in tin plates there was a heavy reduction, chiefly in shipments to America. Steam engines and locomotives were sent in larger numbers to South America, India, and the Continent. Of textile materials cotton yarn and piece goods increased by £540,000 on larger Indian and Chinese purchases, but woollen and worsted tissues fell off by £445,000, the shipments to America being on a much smaller scale than last year. The reduction of £60,000 in linen yarns and piece goods is also chiefly due to smaller Amerian purchases. For raw materials there is a reduction of £100,000 in coal and £52,000 in wool exports. Among miscellaneous articles arms and ammunition figure for £100,000 less, and skins and furs for £87,000 less, but the export of railway rolling stock increased by £52,000, and cycles by £60.000.

For the month of September the total imports amounted to £33,111,156, being £2,492,302, or 8·1 per cent., more than for the corresponding month last year. This brings the increase for the nine months up to £12,432,757, or 4 per cent. The principal increase is under the head of manufactured articles, nearly all the items of which contribute to a total of £656,000. Textile materials show a gain of £563,000. There was imported of raw cotton 298,000 cwts. more than in September last year, giving an additional value of £743,000, chiefly from the United States. The receipts from Egypt were, however, double those of last year. Silk gave an increase of £80,000, but wool fell off by £212,000, and hemp by £60,000. Of the gain of £426,000 in articles of food, Indian corn, received in almost equal amounts from both America and Argentina, gave an increase of 2,651,000 cwts., a higher value by £263,000. Wheat fell off by 2,281,000 cwts., or £497,000. Russian, Indian, and Argentine shipments were much smaller than last year, while the receipts from North America increased. The United States also sent more flour, the increase in which was 443,000 cwts., or £150,000. Barley was less by 560,000 cwts. The total grain imports were less by £161,000. Butter shows the large increase of £317,000.

The annual statistics of the Egyptian cotton crop of 1895-6 compiled by Messrs. Davies Benachi and Co. state the crop reached 5,275,383 cantars, against 4,615,270 cantars last season, and 4,933,666 cantars in season 1893-4. This is the record outturn, being 157,000 cantars more than the 1892-3 crop, which was the previous biggest crop. Exports to Manchester have been cent. per cent. larger then the previous year. To Liverpool, the increase was 13 per cent. over the previous year, and to the United States about 33 per cent., the Continent, however, show a decline of about 9 per cent. Stock in Alexandria on the 31st August was 112,851 cantars, against 77,000 last year, and 297,000 in 1893-4.

The revival in the demand for tonnage in the United States and Canadian ports, continues to be a noticeable feature, and has latterly been further stimulated by various conditions. To what extent it has been influenced by the agreement amongst New York financial houses, possibly with the assistance of similar establishments on this side of the Atlantic, to manipulate exchange so as to induce imports of gold into the United States, with a view to the protection of the Treasury and bank reserves, might be a curious speculation. It was said that it was found unnecessary to proceed with the agreement, as, meanwhile, matters had begun to adjust themselves. From this point of view the scare with regard to damage to the American cotton crop has certainly been a fortunate event for the American Treasury and banking community, as it has doubtless stimulated anticipatory purchasing of cotton and the securing of space in the Transatlantic steamers for "forward" loading. It is perhaps worth while to remember also that similar influences may have had something to do with the apparently abnormal hurrying forward of the new cotton crop to the ports. As we pointed out some time ago, it has been all-important to the New York gold party to turn the balance of trade strongly in favour of the States, so that the gold drain might be stopped, and any danger of Mr. Cleveland's Government being compelled to raise a new loan in order to replenish the Treasury gold reserves be removed, at least until after the elections in November. The sudden reduction of the railway rates for grain from the North-west to the seaboard, avowedly in order to induce an export movement, was also possibly not without significance in this connection. The great money power of the Eastern States has undoubtedly been fighting hard to defeat Mr. Bryan and protect its own special interests, real or supposed, and it would certainly not be surprising to find that it had utilised its opportunities in every direction to develop a great export movement, and even to bring about at least a temporary rise of prices for the staple products of the planters and the farmers of the South and West, with a view to political advantage. Latterly, of course, this policy has been favoured so far at least as grain is concerned by the reports of deficient grain crops on this side of the Atlantic and the accounts of deficient rain in parts of India and in Australia.

Advices from Havana say that Cuba was troubled amongst other things, with a money question. Some time since General Weyler issued a decree ordering the Spanish Bank's paper money to be accepted at par with gold. It was foreseen that serious complications would arise, because, not having the Government's guarantee, the notes could not be accepted as a circulating medium. The Government was doing all in its power to sustain the value of the paper, threatening with severe penalties persons who refused to accept it on the same basis with gold. The Spanish Bank, with the assistance of the Government, in order to uphold its paper, had announced its willingness to accept it in payment of drafts on Spain, but it is stated that when one of the local bankers—as a test case—solicited from the bank a draft on Spain for £15,000, the bank refused, on the ground that it could not furnish bill to bankers who did not admit its paper in payment of their exchanges. This action had initiated a crisis in financial circles which had upset the money market. The exportation of gold and silver was being carried on to a great extent, all the out-going steamers carrying considerable quantities of the precious metals to Spain and the United States, this being attributed to the great distrust existing among the wealthy classes regarding future prospects.

It is not at all a matter for surprise that the discount rate in the open market has been hardening, and whereas earlier in the week the rate for three months' bankers' acceptance declined to nearly 1⅞ per cent., nothing is now done below 2 per cent., and the general quotation is 2 to 2 1-8 per cent. The upward movement would have been much more pronounced were it not for the superabundant supply of floating cash for which employment has to be found in some direction. The demand for gold on Continental account continues very strong, and operators are paying up to within a fraction of the Bank's selling price for bars. The American demand for gold has revived, two large parcels having already been taken this week, and more is expected to follow. How far the inquiry for the United States is likely to go it is, of course, impossible to say, but it is considered likely, in view of the large increase in exports from the other side, that it will probably continue now that it has recommenced. The *Standard* correspondent, however, says that the present condition of the sterling market would scarcely warrant considerable gold imports, except for the nominal but appreciable premium paid by small hoarders. It is more than likely, therefore, that the rise in money rates may continue.

The recent outflow of gold from the Bank of England and the strong demand for gold that has been experienced in the open market for the precious metal on Continental account has naturally made an appreciable impression upon the principal items of the Bank return which are now considerably lower than a year ago. The reserve is now 28 millions against 31½ millions for the corresponding week last year, the coin and bullion 39½ millions against 41¾ millions, and the other deposits are 48⅞ millions against 50¼ millions. It is interesting to note that exactly the reverse movement has been going on to that of a year ago. In the first return of August the reserve stood at rather over 36 millions, the coin and bullion at well over 47 millions, and the other deposits at nearly 54¼ millions. A year ago at that date they stood at 28 millions, 38 millions, and 43 millions, respectively, and by October 9 he treserve had risen to 31½ millions, the coin and bullion to 41¾ millions, and the other deposits to 50¼ millions.

The Madagascar correspondent of the Paris *Temps* reports that the ex-Queen, dressed in mourning for her husband, who died at Algiers, has been scandalizing the Hovas by being carried in a chair, with only two attendants and without the famous red parasol, to the French Residency. Her mission was to apologize to Mme. Larouche, the Resident's wife, for her sister, who, being, as usual, intoxicated, insulted and struck her in the course of a visit paid by Mme. Larouche to the Palace. Captain Duprat, a French orderly officer, had some difficulty in rescuing Mme. Larouche from the grip of her assailant. The Queen, who had asked for a fabulous sum, is to be allowed 100,000f. a year, with 50,000f. for her attendants and musicians.

EXTRA STEAMER ORIENTAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra s. s. Oriental, Captain H. L. Moule, left Aden, at 11 p.m., on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 a.m., on Sunday next. She brings the following passengers :—

Anton, Mr J
Ash, Miss
Anderson, Mr
Adams, S-Lt-Col and Mrs
Adams, Miss V E
Anderson, Mr
Anderson, Mr Frank
Burney, Maj and Mrs
Browne, S-Lt-Col
Bourdillon, Mrs and 2 infants
Boyd, Mrs
Buchanan, Mrs and child
Brock, Mr L
Bollam, Mr and Mrs
Baddam, Lt E B C
Blair, Miss
Bannerman, Lt A G
Boon, Mr J
Butterworth, Mr
Boyle, Mr G G
Baird, Mr and Miss
Butterworth, Rev A
Cuppage, Capt and Mrs
Creall, Miss M
Clement, Mrs and 2 infants
Careless, Rev H
Colvin, Miss
Collingridge, Mr
Cargill, Miss
Colvin, Mr, Mrs and child
Childers, Mrs and child
Cox, Mr and Mrs W A
Cohen, Miss
Coulan, Mr
Cooke, Mr S A
Chain, Mr H
Cox, Master
Clark, Mrs W O, and child
Cooper, Mr C D
Close, Lieut G H and A J
Carlyon, Mr W H
Clarke, Mrs and infant
Craigie, Miss
Cooke, Mr and Mrs
Coffin, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Constable, Major and Mrs
Carnac, Mrs Rivett
Chatterton, Sur-Capt
Dampier, Mr
Dimant, Rev H D
Dale, Miss
DaCosta, Mr and Mrs
Davison, Mr and Mrs C W
Dillen, Rev and Mrs
Easten, Mr and Mrs
Ellis, Mrs and Miss
Ezra, Messrs E and A
Ellison, Rev and Mrs, child and 2 infants
Force, Miss de la
Frost, Mrs H E B
Farlow, Mr and Mrs
Franks, Capt
Fforde, Mr A B
George, Mr A
Grouse, Mrs and infant
Greyer, Mr and Mrs
Gilor, Mrs R
Gibbs, Mr M J
Guise, Mr S J
Galloway, Brig-Sr Lt-Col
Goodfellow, Mr H F
Guise, Mr H W
Harvey, Mr Mrs and Miss
Holland, Capt and Mrs
Hyde, Rev and Mrs and child
Handley, Mr H P
Hussey, Capt and Mrs
Harvey, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Hogan, Mr and Mrs J
Hall Mr H J
Howard, Mr H C
Haig, S-Col and Mrs
Hall, Mrs
Higgins, Miss
Iviman, Mr W
Johnstone, Mrs
Kirt, Miss
Kirkpatrick, Mr
Kitto, Mrs
Laventhorpe, Mr
Lowndes, Mr and Mrs R G
Laventhorpe, Mr and Mrs
Lightfoot, Mr and Mrs
Lavers, Mr M G
Laing, Mr J J
Morriatt, Mr
Martin, Mr E S
Martin, Miss
Mackie, Mr and Mrs
Moorhead, S-Lt
Miller, Mr E D
Moran, Mr W
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Martin, Mrs L A
MacKickan, 2 Misses
Murray, Mr W
Macrae, Surg-Lieut-Col
Money, Col E A
Mills, Mrs
Mathieson, Mr J
Nedham, Miss
Nottinius, Mr
Nicholas, Serg-Maj
Owen, Mr and Mrs
Oocleston, Mr S
Pelan, Rev C C
Power, Miss L R
Price, Mr
Rose, Mrs F
Rose, Miss
Rider, Mrs H
Richey, Mrs
Rivez, Mrs and Miss
Rattigan, Sir W and Lady and 2 children
Ringwood, Maj and Mrs
Strang, Mr J
Scaicychild, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Sturrock, Mrs
Sanders, Mr and Mrs J
Smith, Mr Purton
Smith, Mr L G
Slessor, Capt and Mrs
Sharling, Mr C C
Sutter, Mr D M
Storrs, Rev A A
Smith, Mrs Turton
Strange, Mr
Sorabjee, Miss
Stevens, Miss
Steven, Mr
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Sangster, Mr H B
Sherlock, Miss
Standen, Mr and Mrs
Scott, Mr Ross
Stone, Rev J
Tame, Miss
Thorn, Mr
Tomson, Mr H
Templeman, Mr
Waterfield, Mrs S
Watson, Mrs Ralph
White, Miss and 2 children
Wilsworthy, Mr
Waterfield, Mr H C
White, Rev and Mrs
Wareham, Mr
Williamson, Rev W J
Wild, Mr
West Mr D G
Wheeler Mr H
Whitchurch, Capt S
Young, Mrs
Yates, Mr and Mrs

SMALL SALARIES: MANY TO FEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation are considering the schedule of appointments, I may be allowed to say, through your columns, a few words on the subject. The prevalent famine is staring us in the face, and there is no doubt that it will inflict great hardships on the poor. It will be felt most severely by those whose salaries are small, but who have to feed many. It must also be borne in mind that it is the wretchedly paid clerks who do the most work, and are made to toil yet harder by their overseers. But when the time for increassing the salaries comes, it is the highly paid, that are recommended for promotion and they get the increments, being supported by the influence of friends or relations. At times, the promotions are recommended and made under misapprehension of the real state of things. The heads of departments do not care to know who does the work, and not being acquainted with the practical detail and woking of their own establishments, they are misled in their estimates of the services of their subordinates, and then the claims of a deserving man are ignored and the fussiness of a bustling fellow, who shines before his master with the wares of his unpretending fellow-labourer as his own, is rewarded. The safest course, I suppose, for the authorities mentioning the promotions is to look to the lot of the ill-paid servants and to the amount and kind of work they do, and to enquire carefully and with the severity of cross-examination into the merits of the cases, when promotions are recommended to high salaried men, and when invidious increments are proposed to be made in the pay of clerks of equal standing where favoritism exists, I think the best way to remove the causes of grievance is not to encourage the formations of family-groups or caste-cliques but to disperse the congregations of relatives and destroy the caste influence by the introduction of employment in a due proportion of men of various castes and creeds. If the Bombay Municipality is to be a model of local self-government, let the power and privileges, the loaves and fishes of the service be fairly distributed.

Although I am neither a Government servant nor a Municipal one, I feel interested in the service of these bodies, because on the proper and efficient working of these establishments depends, in a great measure, the health, safety and happiness of the people in general and the low-paid staff (whose tales of grief I have heard) form the backbone of real service, and therefore it is but fair that they should not be treated as mere drudges or machines to be cast off when done with. It is argued that there are plenty of clerks to be had, but I submit, not well-trained hands. It must also be borne in mind that when high-salaried posts fall vacant, the number of applicants is far greater than that of applicants for the post of clerk ; and this selfish argument on the part of the privileged class of servants (officers) does not savour of good logic.

It must also be remembered that Government and Municipalities are not private concerns, and as both the institutions exist for the public good, the policy maintained in them should be a fair and right one. Both Government and the Municipalities object to their servants incurring debts or taking the benefit of the Insolvency Act ; but if the clerks are to be free from debt, they must have reasonable means to keep their heads above water. Their wants increase, and when their pays are insufficient to meet the demand they are of necessity led to fall into difficulties. But what is the cause of this debt ? I answer insufficient salaries." ²A European or Eurasian starves on a salary on which a native would feed fat.—Yours, &c.,

Dadur, Oct. 26. AUGUSTUS. J. VALLES.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The First General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras, of the season 1896, reads :—In Bengal the weather was on the whole unfavourable, insufficient rain alternating, with floods, which resulted in a reduction in the area under cultivation and caused damage to the standing crop over a large area. There was good rain about the middle of September which has slightly improved the prospects of the crop. The area cropped with winter rice is estimated at 29,597,900 acres against 30,402,500 acres in 1895 and an average of 32,634,100 acres, the decrease being about 2⅝ and 9 1-3 per cent. respectively. This year's crop is estimated at about three-fourths of an average crop, but the estimated outturn is likely to be much reduced as there as been little or no rain in the first half of Ocober. The area estimated to have been sown with autumn rice amounts to 7,128,500 acres against an average of 7,438,600 acres and an approximate area of 7,050,100 acres in 1895. The outturn is estimated at 67 per cent. in 1896, against 78 per cent. in 1895, of an average outturn. In Madras the area reported to have been sown with rice is 3,385,000 acres which is about the average, but is less by 174,000 acres, or nearly 5 per cent, than the area sown in the corresponding period last year. The decrease in area is due to the unfavourable character of the season. The standing crop is reported to be generally in fair condition, though it needs rain in many parts, especially in the northern districts. In Burma the area sown up to the end of September is reported to be 5,190,912 acres, being and increase of 100,009 acres over last year's area. The increase is due to fallow land being largely brought under cultivation. The area destroyed by floods, &c., is estimated at 83,676 acres, of which 63,352 acres being in the districts of Thongwa and Amherst. The rain up to date has been favourable. The standing crops are reported to be healthy, and the prospects very good.

The amount of light that can be obtained from fire-flies is not generally known, These insects have two bright spots on their thorax, and also brilliant wings on the abdomen, and give light sufficient to enable one to read at a little distance. Two or three placed in the centre of a room will shed a soft light all over it. They are very common in Havana, Brazil, Venezulela, and Mexico. In those countries at night the natives affix the little creatures to their shoes, and thus obtain light to see the road and frighten away the snakes. Mexican woman use them as jewels. They tie them in little gauze bags, and put them in their hair or on their clothing.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

The new schedule of appointments framed under section 79 of the Municipal Act was discussed by the Standing Committee, at a special meeting, convened for the purpose, yesterday afternoon. The revision is one of the interesting features of Municipal year. The cheese-paring character of some of the suggestions made are apparent by the proposals to allow certain employes to reach their maximum salaries by increments of Rs. 4 per annum. In one case a net saving of Re. 1-8 has been caused by increasing the pay of minor clerks to Rs. 21 and decreasing the pay of others by Rs. 22-8. The most important item was the Health Department schedule, and in view of recent events the decision of the Standing Committee thereon will be awaited with particular interest. It has been proposed to split up the appointment of the Assistant Health Officer when that officer is promoted (as no doubt he will be by the retirement of the Municipal Secretary shortly) and to have two Assistants on Rs. 400 each, rising to a maximum of Rs. 600. This is the principal feature of the schedule, as only an increase of Rs. 2,070 has been provided over and above the present requirements. The total stands at Rs. 7,17,936 for 1896-97 and the proposed staff is to cost on the whole Rs. 7,20,006.

In the Accountant's Department a personal allowance of Rs. 250 has been entered for the Chief Accountant and a personal allowance of Rs. 100 for the Deputy Accountant. The net increase in this Department has been entered at Rs. 10,500 per annum as against only Rs. 2,070 for the Health Department. In the Assessment Department an increase of Rs. 2,649 has only been shown. This Department brings in the greatest amount of revenue to the Municipality. In the pay of the Superintendent of Licenses an increase of Rs. 100 has been allowed, and considering the Corporation only a short time ago disallowed this item it is doubtful whether it will be accepted this time. In the Fire Brigade an increase of Rs. 3,318 has been entered. The net increase in the Executive Engineer's Department is only Rs. 3,690 and an increase of Rs. 2,793 has been entered for the Market Staff. The Committee to-day strenuously resisted any other increases besides those named, and it is not likely that any will be entered in the Budget. On the contrary, there is every probability of Municipal Establishment charges being curtailed when the present incumbents retire.

MHOW NEWS.

Writing on Thursday a correspondent says :—The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived in this station on Wednesday last, attended by his Domestic Chaplain. He was received on his arrival by Colonel Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., (the acting G.O.C. the District in absence on leave to Kashmere of General Nicolson, C.B.) whose guest he was during his stay here, the Rev. A. Saunders Dyer, Senior Chaplain of Mhow and a host of others. On Thursday, he administered Holy Confirmation in the Station church at 5 p.m. There were 40 candidates. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and was very well filled with an attentive congregation.

On Friday, a crowded meeting for men was held in the Royal Fusiliers Theatre at 7 p.m. The chair was taken by Colonel Mortimer, the Officer Commanding the Fusiliers, and speeches were delivered by Colonel Wodehouse, Colonel Mortimer, the Chaplain (Mr. Dyer) and the Lord Bishop. The sermon by his Lordship was most impressive, and he strongly exhorted his audience to always tread in the path of virtue and righteousness and pointed the benefits arising therefrom. On Saturday, the new portion of the cemetry was consecrated. There was a parade of some of the troops in garrison—with the splendid band of the Royal Fusiliers in attendance. The choir of the Station church accompanied the clergy round the cemetery. On Sunday, the Lord Bishop preached to a church crowded to the doors, and afterwards celebrated the Blessed Sacrament. His Lordship left on Monday for Nagpore.

Amongst other news there is nothing fresh except that an attempt was made by some of the natives in the bazaar on Saturday morning last for a grain riot, owing to the increasing enhanced price of wheat, jowari, maize and other grains. The disaffected mob first proceeded to the Cantonment Magistrate at his cutcherry, when that officer (Capt. A. S. Rooke) told them to disperse quietly and he would see into the matter. Being led away by a few illiterate men, they made a loot in the bazaar in some six or seven shops kept by the poorer class of banias, but before they could do any appreciable mischief the mob were dispersed and finally they should share the same fate they had taken themselves to the mountains again. The Secretary then replied that it was not the Government who ordered the assassination of the men. Possibly, retorted Dada Ranes' son, but who what one cannot ignore was that the Government have taken no steps to punish the culprits. The result on both sides being *nil* the revolters returned, they sent word to Mr. Napoles, the Administrator of Ponda, asking for another interview with Lieutenant Colonel Martins Carvalho. The latter gentleman having been communicated with by Mr. Napoles waited upon His Excellency the Governor-General, and with his permission proceeded to Sanquelim. But he was sorely disappointed to see none of the revolters put in an appearance. The Governor-General who appear to have been averse to this interview expressed his displeasure. The Count of Mahem, President of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas, has issued an order in which he says that as the second epoch of the gratuitous labour of two days is approaching, labour destined for the construction and repairs of roads and streets, and to give an incentive to commerce, industry, and comfort to the inhabitants of this province according to Municipal Act, it is ordained as under. All the Municipal tax-payers should appear at 8 a.m. at their respective churches from 1st to 30th Nov. to render two days' service, after which they will get a ticket to be shown at the Municipal office that proper service has been rendered. Those who want to be exempt should pay 4 annas per day and receive the ticket.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 24.

The prisoners in the jail at Pangim have been contemplating an attempt to get free from the jail by tying up the sentinels on guard, For this purpose cords had been procured. It so happened that one of the prisoners in the secret was about to leave jail, the term of his imprisonment having nearly expired. He reported the matter to the superintendent and steps were taken to reinforce the guard and adopt other precautions. A few days back some 200 revolters entered the village of Perim (which is close to Sanquelim) and carried away five individuals as prisoners to whom they restored liberty after receiving Rs. 2,000. As a result of the mission of the Baron of Combarjuva, it was agreed that Dada Ranes should send an emissary to the Governor-General to lay their grievances before his Excellency and declare what concessions they demanded. Dada Ranes was afraid of some treachery and was not willing to accede to the proposal. But having been promised safety he sent his son, who with a few followers came to Pangim. The Governor-General, having had previous information of the demand for concession refused audience, the Secretary General, Mr. Taborda, received them. He asked them why were up with arms when the Government of His Majesty was sending them an amnesty. The son of Dada Ranes replied that after the general amnesty granted by the Duke of Oporto they had returned to their homes, but they found Rowji Ranes was cowardly murdered, and lest they should share the same fate they had taken themselves to the mountains again. The Secretary then replied that it was not the Government who ordered the assassination of the men. Possibly, retorted Dada Ranes' son, but who what one cannot ignore was that the Government have taken no steps to punish the culprits. The result on both sides being *nil* the revolters returned, they sent word to Mr. Napoles, the Administrator of Ponda, asking for another interview with Lieutenant Colonel Martins Carvalho. The latter gentleman having been communicated with by Mr. Napoles waited upon His Excellency the Governor-General, and with his permission proceeded to Sanquelim. But he was sorely disappointed to see none of the revolters put in an appearance. The Governor-General who appear to have been averse to this interview expressed his displeasure. The Count of Mahem, President of the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas, has issued an order in which he says that as the second epoch of the gratuitous labour of two days is approaching, labour destined for the construction and repairs of roads and streets, and to give an incentive to commerce, industry, and comfort to the inhabitants of this province according to Municipal Act, it is ordained as under. All the Municipal tax-payers should appear at 8 a.m. at their respective churches from 1st to 30th Nov. to render two days' service, after which they will get a ticket to be shown at the Municipal office that proper service has been rendered. Those who want to be exempt should pay 4 annas per day and receive the ticket.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The official returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m., yesterday, show that in the Fort ward there was one new case and three deaths ; in the Mandvie or B ward six attacks and seven deaths. In C or Bhuleshwar ward two deaths have been reported and two patients died in the hospital. The total number of attacks for the day was, therefore, seven and of deaths fourteen. This brings the total number of attacks and deaths to date to 428 and 331 respectively.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, has made arrangements to have passengers by the trains leaving Bombay unobstrusively inspected, so as to prevent persons suffering from bubonic fever carrying the disease into the mofussil.

A number of Mussulman pilgrims about to proceed to Jedda on a pilgrimage to Mecca, were yesterday examined by the medical officers of the Port. Two lady doctors examined the wives and relatives, accompanying their husbands and fathers to Mecca. The examination was not made with special reference to the prevalent fever ; it was made under the Pilgrims' Act.

THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE.

A notification issued in the General Department, last night, states :—The following telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated the 26th October, 1896, is published for general information :—"All ships coming from plague-infected ports for Suakin, even showing clean bills of health during voyage, must disinfect first at Moses Wells."

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT MARMAGOA.

Owing to the prevalence of bubonic fever in Bombay, writes our Goa correspondent, sanitary inspection was imposed, some time since, on all mercantile vessels, proceeding from Bombay and the intermediate ports, and arriving at Marmagoa. As the measure is likely to put obstacles on the small trade carried on at the port, the Governor-General has been pleased to exempt all such vessels from payment of fees, necessitated by sanitary visits. The Government, finding that the stoppage of the conveyance of mails by sea was causing inconvenience and delay wired to the Postmaster-General in Bombay, to despatch the mails by sea, which has been done from Thursday last.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I correct a statement in the letter from Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna in your issue of to-day viz. that "Dr. Weir ridiculed the motion that it was Plague."

I desire to correct the statement as it is a reflection —Dr. Bhalchandra will pardon me for saying so—not only on me, but, on another for whose opinion and judgment I had and have the greatest respect. I did not ridicule the opinion ar

oning, and the useless oral examinations done ray with. This plan will shorten the stay of the andidates in Bombay, and will do some relief to em, their anxious parents and friends. If neither postponement is conceded, nor this plan adopted e fever stricken city of Bombay stands a chance having a regular epidemic which God may in his ercy avert.—Yours, &c.,

Palanpur, Oct. 26. SYNDICATE'S DEV.

IV.

CLEANLINESS BEFORE GODLINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read "Anti-Filth's" letter today. I now write only to draw his attention to join sues of the 29th ult., and 8th inst., wherein he will erceive that special attention has been drawn to the bsolute necessity of increasing the staff in the ealth and Drainage Departments of the Municiality of Bombay, so as to enable them to successfully ope with the requirements of this great and growing ty.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 27. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CHINA.

A correspondent writes: Professor Janson of Tokio (Japan) writes to the "Archio fur Wissensch nd Thierheilkunde" as follows:—"In the absence f statiscal information in China, one has to depend or details as to the number of victims carried off very year by the plague, on the statements of coffinmakers. From these it appears that last year in anton alone, over 80,000 human beings were carried ff by this fearful scourge. It has been observed here that animals take a very important part in preading the disease amongst the people, and, indeed, that the disease always breaks out first mongst the lower animals. Several species are susceptible to it, as, for instance, rats, mice, and swine, which sickened in Canton in great numbers. Sometimes animals suffering from the disease, or which had actually died of it, were consumed as food by the Chinese, and these people, of course, took the plague. A decree has been published forbidding the slaughtering of swine for food purposes till further notice. From the province of Yunnan, it is reported that the plague first broke out amongst rats was then transferred to fowls, and so spread to swine and goats, and lastly, attacked horses and cattle. Very scanty details are to hand regarding the symptoms of this disease amongst domestic animals, but it appears that it runs in them a very rapid course, just as in the human subject, and always end in death. According to the report of a French missionary, plague-stricken rats leave their holes and hiding places, show no fear of man, stagger about in a strange way on their hind legs, then quickly collapse and fall dead on the floor. In one of the quarters of Canton, before the outbreak of the plague amongst the human population, as many as 5,250 dead rats were collected. "Kitasato has ascertained by examination amongst plague-stricken the femoral glands, and extends gradually to those of the pubes, arm and neck; the tongue is furred, the patient suffers severe headache and delirium, sometimes vomiting and diarrhœa set in, and the patient generally dies on the 2nd or 3rd day. The mortality amounted to 75 or 80 per cent. The bacilli are to be found in greatest number in the lymphatic glands and spleen. At "post mortem" examinations the lymphatic glands show the principal lesions, and are very much swollen, with jelly-like infiltration of the surrounding connective tissues. The spleen is enlarged.

The principal cause of the spread of the plague is said to be the filthy mode of life of the Chinese. According to trustworthy official reports there are in Hongkong in every house a great number of swine, which are kept under the beds, and in the kitchen, not only of the ground floors, but of the basement, and of the 1st and 2nd, and upper floors. Under every bed were found from 5 to 7 big swine. This incredible filthiness in their habits is shown in other aspects of Chinese life. The lower classes seldom, if ever, wash their clothes, although they wear them for six years on end and even longer! "As China has, now that the war between it and Japan is at an end, been rendered a little more accessible, I hope, by means of these communications, to draw attention to the intimate connection between human and animal plagues, and to provoke further investigations. I wish, likewise, to emphasize the fact that the bubo-plague on the island of Hainan and in the north of Tonquin, which borders on the notorious Chinese province of Yunnan, has been raging since the end of 1894. Simultaneously with this, a destructive plague has been raging amongst the cattle and buffaloes of a district in Tonquin; this plague amongst the cattle has been considered by Dr. Virgin, who was sent out there by the French Government, to be identical with the bubo-plague amongst the human inhabitants of the district." Plague-stricken houses in Hongkong, that the rats and mice found there dead had the same bacilli in their blood as were found in the blood of the human victims. On the basis of these observations, I formulated the following conclusions: (a) rats and mice are attacked by the plague in the same way as men and are to be regarded as a prolific means of spreading the disease among men: (b) it is extremely probable that the plague is conveyed from them to the swine, which either, as in the similar case of trichinosis become infected by devouring the dead rats or take the disease through the medium of human excreta; this may very easily occur, as the Chinese so frequently herd together with their swine: from the use of swine's flesh in this infected condition, the plague is farther spread amongst the human population, as appears from official reports in Canton; (c) according to all reports, ancient and modern, and on the basis of the facts established by Kitasato's investigations, it is to be assumed that other domestic animals are susceptible to the contagion of the plague; (d) according to Kitasato's statements, based upon experiments with domestic fowls, pigeons are immune against the plague.

The plague presents itself as a sort of septicæmia, with a predilection for the lymphatic apparatus and the spleen, and might, therefore, in the case of the domestic animals, be easily confused with splenic fever. The distinction could only be established by reference to the characteristic bacilli, which are to be found in the blood even whilst the patient is alive. The microparasite is, according to Kitasato, a bacillus with somewhat blunted ends, which can be coloured with the usual aniline dyes, and that more distinctly at the ends than in the middle; these bacilli grow best on blood-serum at blood-temperature.

ESPRIT DE CORPS IN THE SOUDAN.

THE following is a dramatic and picturesque excerpt from a most interesting letter sent by the *Times'* correspondent from Fereig on September 16:—"We had now passed the devastated and depopulated frontier provinces and were entering the cultivated province of Dongola. The local population is here considerable. Some thousands of men, women, and children stood along our whole line of march gazing at what must have been to them a most imposing spectacle: a procession of infantry, cavalry, artillery and transport numbering about 16,000 men. The soldiers, eager at the prospect of a fight, had forgotten all their recent hadships and killing fatigue duties, and were marching with a fine swing, both Egyptians and blacks, singing their songs cheerily in chorus, waving their rifles and displaying a splendid enthusiasm. The inhabitants were evidently delighted to see the invaders, for they knew that once the Egyptian army was between them and their Dervish oppressors they had nothing more to fear. The men clapped their hands and shouted the women uttered their shrill ululating, which is with these people the song of rejoicing, and even the little naked children piped their welcome to us. The people showed complete confidence in the troops, whose conduct is admirable. Fondness for children is a stricking trait of the Egyptian character, and both fellahin and blacks are exceedingly kind to them. Thus while on this march, the good-natured soldiers were filling up the hands of the little children with the biscuits they themselves could ill spare. The marching to the front of this fine force, in such high spirits, confident of victory was a sight to be remembered. In one of my early letters I spoke of the esprit de corps and proper soldierly pride that is beginning to manifest itself throughout the ranks of the fellahin soldiery. I heard a story while crossing the desert from Koshek which illustrates this. Up to the last stage of that trying march not one of the transport corps—a hastily-raised levy of untrained men, who have been terribly overworked for many months—had fallen out; then one of them threw himself down on the sands. An officer, seeing the utterly worn-out the poor fellow was, urged him to rise and push on to the watering-place, which was not far off. "Don't let it be said that a transport man has fallen out," he said, to cheer him on. "Let us show the soldiers our corps can beat them all at marching." "That is so, !! said the man; "I will not be the one to disgrace my fellows; !! he rose to his feet and contrived to march on with the rest to the halting place when he a once dropped down and died. The economy of our Government is now breaking many such hearts as his out here.

AMONG wandering tribes, the Bedouins, of Arabia, have the greatest area of country over which to roam. That country contains an area of between 1¼ and 1¾ million square miles, and is in its greatest length 1800 miles, and in its greatest width 1200 miles. Over the great bulk of the country, more than ten times the area of the United Kingdom, the Bedouins are free to roam at their pleasure. A country of such a size affords the wandering Bedouins plenty of space to wander in, and they take advantage of it, to the utmost, appearing in the vicinity of the coast towns with their flocks at irregular intervals, coming, from no one knows where, and after a short stay disappearing no one knows whither. The definitely settled people of the coast are not, as a rule, delighted with their proximity, for although scrupulously honest as regards Bedouins, their firm belief is that persons outside their tribe have no rights whatever.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is interesting to know that the Postal Department have taken precautions to assist the Municipality in safeguarding Calcutta against the bubonic plague. Trains arrive there daily from Bombay laden with postal freight, general goods and passengers, and some precautions were necessary in the way of fumigating goods and the contents of the mail vans.

THE *Mirror* writes: There are scarcely three months left to the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress, and yet a spirit of masterly inactivity reigns supreme all over the Province of Bengal. The din and bustle, the noise and turmoil, which generally precedes the session, is nowhere to be heard or seen, and the sinews of war are conspicuous by their absence. The harangues of our orators and the platitudes of our editors, have fallen flat on the public, and the Reception Committee, if any such exists, finds itself in the doldrums.

THE Order of Merit, 3rd class, has been conferred on Subadar Gurukh Singh, the 14th Ferozepore Sikh Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for unwavering courage and gallantry, throughout the defence of Chitral Fort in March and April, 1895, during which he showed an admirable example of devotion, contributing materially to the successful defence of the fort by his sustaining fearlessness and cheerfulness under the most depressing circumstances.

MR. VICTOR CARANDINI is now in Mandalay and has set up his starting machine. He speaks well of racing prospects in that place, and says that the Stewards are a body of gentlemen whose one idea is progress, and that everything is managed in excellent style. The Burman ponies seem to take very kindly to the starting gate, and give no trouble at the post whatever. The Upper Burma Club, where all the light and leading in the sporting world in Mandalay take up their abode, it is interesting to note, is in Theebaw's old palace.

THE cost of the improvements to Government House, Madras has, it is said, exceeded by Rs. 3,000 the original estimate, which amounted to Rs. 47,000. The alterations and additions are chiefly in the drawing-room, which has been widened 20 feet, and now measures 50 feet from north to south. The ceilings of the drawing and other rooms have been fitted with ornamental carved work in teak, and the new iron-girders which have been inserted have been covered over at the cornices with teak work. The floor of the drawing-room has been boarded and artistically painted. The floor of the bed-rooms and other rooms has been matted with fine Calcutta matting. The work of renovation is almost complete, and it is said the building will be ready for occupation on the 1st proximo.

PLAGUE or no plague, writes a Calcuttta paper, we have the comforting assurance that everything calculated to meet the foe is well in hand. The Municipal Corporation has risen to the occasion with remarkable energy; money is being spent freely and with an ungrudging hand. Sanitary experts are scouring the city, and medical men are on the *qui vive*, lest the plague bacillus should appear in some subtle manner, and slip through their fingers as it has done with some Bombay doctors. The Government of Bengal has shown every disposition to help the Corporation. A specialist has been appointed to supervise the Sanitary improvements, and the working of the extra establishments, and a qualified Medical Board has been constituted to advise and investigate generally. With all these formidable precautions and preparations, we ought to be able to meet the plague more than half-way should it think of straying across the peninsula from west to east.

"TRILBY" has reached the Calcutta stage, thanks to the Taylor-Carrington Company, and has opened well. The version, of course, is not Mr. Beerbohm Tree's. Mr. Taylor made a capital Svengali, and Miss Carrington was hardly less effective as Trilby, especially in the emotional parts where she showed a special gift for impersonation. Miss Mansell's dancing was very attractive. The enterprising Company was rewarded by a full house, notwithstanding the rival attractions of the Boxing Kangaroo, which also drew a good crowd of people who preferred a different sort of entertainment.

A PUNKHA coolie has got three months for stealing two pieces of cloth from a shop, but the way he was caught shows that a Calcutta durwan is not always destitute of ingenuity. The thief on leaving his work in the evening, knowing that he would be searched by the durwan, concealed the pieces of cloth in an outhouse close to a set of venetians opening on the street, where it would be possible to withdraw them from the outside. After he was gone, the durwan spied the pieces of cloth, and on due reflection divined why they were in so unusual a place. Waiting till nightfall, he tied a long string to the package, and fastening the other end to his ankle composed himself to sleep on his *charpai*. It was not till four o'clock that he felt a steady pull at the cord on his foot, and jumping up ran out through the gate into the street, where he caught the punkha coolie drawing the piecegoods through the narrow slits in the wall.

AMONGST the "Births" in a recent number of the *Times* was one to which was added in small type: "This notice was inserted among the Deaths' of our issue of Oct. 5." The notice was one of great interest to a gentleman at Hyderabad, and it is to be hoped that the reassuring issue of the 7th reached him before the alarming one of the 5th. It reminds the *St. James's Gazette* of the story of the old high-flying days of journalistic infallibility. An indignant man presented himself at the office of a journal which had that morning announced his death. He demanded a correction of the demonstrably false report; but the manager in charge was firm: "Very sorry, sir, it's quite impossible. The——never admits contradictions of its news; it is against our rule. But I tell you what we'll do, we'll put you among the 'Births' to-morrow, and give you a fresh start."

THE preparation by Lord Roberts of his "Reminiscences of India" has been delayed through official duties. It is now, however, within sight of publication, and may be ready next month. Plans of Cawnpore, Kabul, Kandahar, Delhi and Lucknow are given. Sir Richard Temple's autobiography will be published within the next few weeks. Some public men discussed are Lawrence, Canning, Northbrook, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Salisbury. The author has much to say of his work in India and England, and also of his travels in Europe and America.

THE man who probably takes keenest interest in the Cuban trouble is the smoker of the fragrant Havana. He hears with sorrow that the supply of tobacco from that unhappy country is practically exausted, and there is no prospect of a crop next year. Most of the manufacturers in Boston, according to the *Transcript*, have about two years' supply on hand, so that the famine will not be felt very seriously until next year, when the prices are likely to be so high that Havana cigars will be indeed a luxury. The following year the loss is likely to be felt even more. Even if the Cuban rebellion is settled within a year, it will be impossible to put in a new crop and have it ready for the manufacturers before the present supply is almost exhausted. The normal tobacco crop of Cuba is about 200,000 bales. The crop this year amounts to about 20,000 bales, or 10 per cent. of the usual supply. Owing to the war the present crop, which is now practically all in the hands of the manufacturers, will be the last sent out of the island for some time. There are no labourers to cultivate another crop this year, and even if there were it is unlikely that the insurgents would allow them to work. The insurgents are in possession of districts which raise the finest tobacco produced in the world. Meanwhile, the *Transcript's* lament will scarcely be shared by the promoters of the cigar industry now developing in India and other parts of the East.

GUAYAQUIL, the principal seaport town of Equador, has been almost destroyed by fire.

THE Railway between Bankok and the east coast of the Malay Peninsula will be begun early next year.

THE Austrian crops have suffered much from the weather, and little is expected of the wheat, rye, and barley harvests.

AN amusing story comes from Italy. According to the *Secolo* of Milan "Lord Cecil (sic) a son of Lord Salisbury," is a great apiculturalist, and having heard of the existence in Italy of a famous queen bee, he wished to buy it. For this purpose he wrote to a well-known firm of bee cultivators at Como through their agent in London. In due time a telegram from London reached Hatfield announcing "That the Queen would arrive on Tuesday at three o'clock." Whereupon, according to the *Secolo*, this interesting fact becoming known in the place, the inhabitants turned out to greet "her Majesty," bands playing and flags flying. Imagine their disappointed amazement when they beheld the queen in her hive handed out of the luggage van.

THE ladies will be angry with their *World* this week, Discussing the question of equality between the sexes, under the significant title "The Ruder Sex," it agrees with various contributors to a recent correspondence on the subject that the kind of equality really wanted is that of manners. The writer says it is a patent and unquestionable fact that women—educated women—though they may be rude to men, are very much ruder to one another. "This is, no doubt, a hard saying; but it expresses, for all that, a truth which is daily receiving illustration at all times and in all places. It is not long since new and more stringent regulations were found imperatively necessary for the maintenance of order and decorum among ladies attending Her Majesty's Drawing Rooms. Whatever amount of exaggeration there may have been in the stories of furious ante-room 'scrimmage,' of torn gowns, lost tempers, dishevelled hair, and crushed bouquets, which have gained currency from time to time in connection with these functions, their foundation in actual fact admits of no dispute. Precisely the same spirit may be seen in operation by the observer of any crowd of well-dressed women, no matter what may be the occasion which has called them together. The fierce contention for supremacy of place, the reckless disregard of othe's rights, convenience, and physical feelings, the utter selfishness and lack of sensibility whereby those of the 'gentler sex' display their gentleness to one another in such circumstances, are unfortunately only too familiar. Manners, in the cant of the day, are simply 'not in it' with the determination of the modern dame or damsel to be, metaphorically speaking, in the front row, and to keep others out of it. To take an example, one may learn a good deal as to her respect for the laws of polite consideration from her behaviour at smart weddings, where she may not infrequently be seen forcing her way past officials, standing upon pew-seats—to the entire obstruction of the view of those behind her—and conversing audibly during the progress of the service. Here, it is true, she has an opportunity of annoying and inconveniencing men as well as her own sex; but it is to the latter that her rudeness is at all times most readily and aggressively displayed."

SOME curious facts in connection with removals are revealed by a contributor to the *Daily Graphic*. According to the manager of one furniture removal company, who had executed 376 jobs of this sort in three weeks, fittings have wonderfully increased since the introduction of flats, while another expert went so far as to say that the average tenancy in a flat was under two years. Domestic life is, in short, degenerating into such a variegated vagabondage that the wholesale introduction of caravans—already adopted for holiday making by persons of quality—is probably only a matter of time.

AN album of photographs by Messrs. Johnson and Hoffman, containing sixty-six views and fifty-seven portraits in platinotype of ruling chiefs and princes in India, has been presented to the Queen-Empress. The photographs are beautifully executed. The front cover of the album is of cashmere silver repousse work, with raised figures of Indian deities at the corners and in the centre an oval medallion, on which is engraved the following inscription:—"To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. This album is by Her Majesty's special permission respectfully dedicated by Her Majesty's obedient and humble servants, Johnson and Hoffman." The back cover is of gold embroidery work, enclosed in a silver rim, while the back itself is of Royal blue levant morocco. The immense volume is enclosed in a handsome casket, made of Bombay inlaid work, with carved black wood panels, lined with Royal blue watered silver, and padded, the sides being made to let down.

THE dynamite prisoner, Ivory, appeared at Bow Street on Friday (Oct. 2). Mr. Cadby, his solicitor, stated that the case must obviously fail if the other men were not extradited. Another count, however, has been added to the indictment—that of unlawfully abetting crime—under the Explosive Substances Act 1883.

AN executive committee has been appointed to consider suggestions as to the form advisable in regard to the scheme for a memorial of Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey. The Marquis of Lothian, chairman, says that the Committee have examined several copies of Chantrey's bust, and have selected one by John Hutchinson, and it has since been accepted by the Dean of Westminster. The amount required is estimated at between £600 and £700. A fund has been opened, and subscriptions may be sent to the Town Clerk of Galashiels, the amount of individual subscriptions being limited to a maximum of five guineas. It is anomalous to see much a sum alongside the names of men who have made fortunes by simply editing or illustrating Scott's works.

AT a meeting of the West Hartlepool Town Council a motion was proposed by the Mayor, and was adopted, empowering the corporation to apply for licenses for new hotels required in various parts of the borough, with a view to the profits being applied to the relief of the rates. The movement arises in consequence of the large sums private individuls have made by the disposal of newly licensed property; also as a check to the tied house system. This is the first Corporation in the United Kingdom to adopt such a system.

Two more Spanish repulses are reported in the recent fighting at Vuelta Abajo, Cuba. The rebels succeeded in holding their position, and killed nearly sixty Spaniards, wounding more than a hundred. Their own losses are not known.

THE fact that the Americans have fairly brought it upon themselves will not mollify the sting contained in the resolution passed at a meeting of Red Indians at Muskagee, Indian territory, regarding the behaviour of the Yale students who broke up a Silverite meeting. The Indians, we are told, declared that "association with these students would prove very harmful to the morals of the Indian lads." What effect the news will produce on the minds of the English lads fresh from the pages of Fenimore Cooper, cannot be conceived; but these Cherokee Indians of Muskagee are not untutored braves, with squaws and wigwams. They are mostly "highly educated people," and behind their moral indignation we smell Silverite politics. Alas for the Redskin of our youth!

THE custom of sticking coins on the bridegroom's forehead is common to several eastern races, among others to the Turcomans and Moors of West Barbary.

THE marabout, or black priest of Mohammed, who wanders among the African tribes, wears upon his sable head a white cap and fez, such as he expects to wear in Paradise.

CROCODILES like to eat babies—not their own awkward offspring, but human darlings, fat and dimpled. Skinny babies are not adapted to the alligator palate, and are passed by with scorn. But an alligator will crawl a long distance for a fat one. This liking of the saurian for babies is used by hunters in Ceylon to lure the reptiles to their death. A nice fat baby is tied by the leg to a stake near some pond or lagoon where crocodiles abound. Soon the child begins crying, and the sound attracts crocodiles within hearing distance. They start out immediately for the wailing infant. The hunter in the meantime conceals himself in the bushes or swamp grass near the baby, with a rifle in his hand projecting out and almost over the child. He remains perfectly quiet, and the reptile, intent on its prey, notices nothing but the screaming and kicking child. As the monster approaches to within a few feet of the bait the hunter sends a bullet directly into the alligator's eye, causing instant death.

ROUND AND ABOUT SANDRINGHAM.

THE most considerable of the places which lie round and about Sandringham and flourish under the Royal patronage (writes Marion Leslie, in the course of an interesting article in the *Temple Magazine* is the little old-world village of Dersingham, and it retains much of its primitive simplicity in spite of the rise in its fortunes. Before the coming of the Prince it was a small hamlet fast falling into decay; now it has rows of trim cottages for the Sandringham workpeople, and its population has almost doubled during the last twenty years. The constant coming and going of Royalty along its quiet lanes imparts an interest unknown before. Now it is the Princess driving her favourite ponies tandem or four-in-hand, or it is the young Princesses on their bicycles or the Duke and Duchess of York driving tete-a-tete in a dog-cart, or Prince Edward and his baby brother, with their nurses, in an open carriage. The village shops supply Sandringham House with provisions, for the Prince makes a point of encouraging local trade. The village of Dersingham is on the Norfolk marshes, a mile or two inland from the Wash; and in the old days it had amongst its inhabitants certain queer characters, who gained a mysterious livelihood down by the shore. The caves where the smuggling fraternity hid their booty are to be found in the creeks below the marshes, and now serve picnic parties for places of shelter or exploration. It is, however, only in very dry weather that one can venture to walk the rough way which leads down to the shore, no regular road having been constructed. In the centre of the village stands the church, which surprises a visitor by its cathedral-like proportions. The church register, which is kept in a curious oak chest, dates to 1,710. On the opposite side of the road from the church stands Dersingham Old Hall; and a little farther on is the hotel, a trimly-kept house with a pleasure-garden at the side, and displaying the Royal coat-of arms as a sign. In olden days it was known as the Cock; but now, as the village wags say, "there is nothing left of the Cock but the Feathers." Rooms are retained there by the Prince for the accommodation of his guests when Sandringham House is full. At the opposite end of the village from the Feathers Hotel is the Dun Cow Inn, a quaint, old-fashioned house, famous as the scene of the Dersingham ghost. Pursuing the road from the Feather Hotel, you leave the straggling village with its rustic-looking houses of Carr stone behind, and, climbing a steep ascent, reach the broad avenue, half a mile long, which leads through the pine woods up to the famous Norwich Gates, standing at the entrance to Sandringham House. The house itself, built in red brick and Ketton stone in Elizabethan style, is readily seen from the gates, and the solitary policeman on guard has no objection to a little loyal curiosity. At all seasons the approach to Sandringham is beautiful. The pines are always green, and the broad stretches of turf on either side the wide sandy road look bright in winter and refreshing in summer. Birds seem to be always singing, squirres leaping from bough to bough, rabbits running about, and the beautiful golden pheasants walking, amongst the bracken. All the roads on the Sandringham estate are of sand, and the light brown colour forms a pleasing contrast to the green stretches of turf, and the pine woods with their undergrowth of bracken. For miles around it is a study in green and brown, relieved in spring and summer by patches of yellow furze, clumps of rhododendrons and stretches of purple heather. The Heath extends far away to the Wolferton Woods, and is swept by the breezes from the North Sea.

The Sandringham avenue is a gay sight in the shooting season, when the Prince's beaters, in their scarlet blouses and blue slouched hats with red bands, are flitting hither and thither about the road and the continuous bang-bang of the guns is heard amongst the pines. The village folk come trooping up to see the sport, and no objection is made to a visitor following the shooting party through the woods. A special "shooting of the Avenue" takes place on Nov. 9, and is a gala occasion in honour of the Prince's birthday.

Beautiful pleasure-gardens and a fine deer-park surround Sandringham House, and a lake twines in serpentine fashion towards York Cottage, lying low at a little distance in the park. The tiny little church of St. Mary Magdalene crowns the rising ground at the side of the park. It is approached by a lych gate and has a quaint rustic look. On a fine morning in summer quite a crowd of visitors from Hunstanton, Lynn, and other places come in phaetons and waggonette to see the "Royals" wall to church, and are content to take a passing look and go home again, for the church is too tiny to accommodate more than the village congregation. "I wonder the Prince keeps his head so well as he does," said a rustic to me, "with having a hundred folks standing just to watch him walk into church;" but we fancy that the gracious and ever-beautiful Princess, with her pretty bows and smiles, is responsible for most of the crowd.

Beyond the church lie the rectory and the handsome residence of Sir Dighton Probyn, comptroller of the Prince's household; and between the two is a low house covered in creepers, where Fraulein Noedel, a former governess to the young Princesses, lives and conducts a technical school for the girls on the estate. The Princess of Wales, having seen the benefit of technical instruction to the people of her own country, has endeavoured to introduce the system upon the Sandringham estate. In a model kitchen cooking is taught, and there is also instruction given in house-work and scientific dressmaking; and during the last year or two spinning has been added, the Princes, herself taking great pleasure in the practice of this ancient art. She uses a black spinning rwheel, decorated with ribbons in the red and white colours of Denmark. Her Royal Highness started the spinning schools, as a means of instructing delicate girls in the tadjacent parishes in an occupation which they could follow in their own homes. It was very interesting to walk round and see them busily at work at the whirring wheels. Upon the walls hung bags of flax and wool, the latter taken from the flocks on the Sandringham estate. Some of the girls were engaged in fine needlework, while others were knitting stockings for the fisherman. Very few days pass, when the family are at home, without the Princess and her daughters paying a visit to the spinning-school and chatting with the girls. On the farther side of the Sandringham grounds, close to the Royal stables, is a technical school for boys, under the charge of Mr. Swann. Each year there is a sale of the goods which have been made in the technical schools, and the proceeds go towards helping to maintain them.

The next place of interest on this part of the estate is a dairy, a picturesque Swiss chalet, the porch covered with creepers, and through the open door the dairywoman can be seen busy amongst the pans of cream, or making up a Norfolk pat. Around the shelves are ranged china models of some of the famous heifers reared on the estate. Adjoining the dairy is the Princess's tea-room, a cosy and delightful room, filled with numberless plaques and bric-a-brac which have been presented to her Royal Highness. The blue carpet came from Russia and a fine set of blue plaques from Denmark while the able cover is a hand some specimen of Indian embroidery. In a cabinet is the famous Balmoral tea service, hand-painted with views of Balmoral and presented by the Queen. On the wall hangs a characterisic portrait of the Prince of Wales in a jaunty hat and feathers as Henry the Eighth. There is a companion portrait of the Princess of Wales as Queen Elizabeth; but one is not surprised to hear that her Royal Highness tells her visitors "not to look at it," for it bears but scant resemblance to her beautiful face. The whole family generally meet in this room for tea in summer; but it is an established custom, that if the Prince arrives first on the scene he never enters the tea-room until the Princess comes. The meal is quite unceremonious; waiters are dispensed with, and the Princess pours out the tea herself from an unique tea-pot, which the Prince gave her as his contribution to her pretty snuggery.

Opposite to the West Newton Church is the club-house built by the Prince for the accommodation of men and boys, above fourteen working upon his estate. It is a picturesque Elizabethan building, embowed in creepers and having a pretty garden. Inside, there are cosy sitting and reading rooms and a good library. The rules are most stringent against betting, gambling, or drinking; indeed, the latter of the club is forbidden to supply any member with more than one pint of beer per day, and wine and spirits are not permitted to be drunk on the premises. Non-alcoholic drinks can be had in abundance at moderate charges. The club was first used on the Prince of Wales, birthday, 1884. It was the occasion of a delightful little reunion amongst those who had been proud to own His Royal Highness as their master for twenty years and more, and the general testimony was that a kinder and better master was not to be found. The labourers on the Royal estate receive two shillings per week more than the current rate of the district, a house to live in, and a substantial pension for their old age; and should they die, their wives and children are provided for and a home given them on the estate. Two things are very noticeable in going about Sandringham: there is not a public-house on the estate nor any threats of prosecution to trespassers. Here and there a notice-board intimates that certain parts are private, but does not threaten intruders with any penalty. The Prince is content to rely on the good feeling of the people, and his confidence is rarely abused.

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NAPOLEON'S LAST VOYAGE.

ABOUT two o'clock he left the Bellerophon and came alongside the Northumberland, accompanied by Lord Keith. The guard was turned out and presented arms, and all the officers stood on the quarter deck to receive Lord Keith. Napoleon chose to take the compliment to himself. He was dressed in a plain green uniform, with plain epaulets, white kerseymere waistcoat and Breeches, with stockings, and small gold shoe-buckles, his hair out of powder and rather greasy, his person corpulent, his neck short, and his *tout ensemble* not at all giving an idea that he had been so great or was so extraordinary a man. He bowed at first coming on deck, and having spoken to the Admiral, asked for the Captain of the ship. In passing towards the cabin he asked who I was. The Captain introduced me. He inquired the number of the regiment, where I had served, and if the 53rd was to go to St. Helena with him. He then asked an officer of Artillery the same questions. From him he passed to Lord Lowther, to whom he addressed several questions, after which he retired to the cabin. The Admiral, who was anxious that he should be early as possible be brought to understand that the cabin was not allotted to him solely, but was a sort of public apartment, asked Lord Lowther, Mr. Lyttleton, and myself to walk in. Napoleon received us standing. The lieutenants of the ship were brought in and introduced, but not one of them spoke French; they bowed, and retired. We remained: Mr. Lyttleton, who spoke French fluently answered his questions. After we were tired of standing, we retired. Half an hour afterwards he came on deck, and entered into conversation with Mr. Lyttleton: he spoke with apparent freedom and great vivacity, but without passion. He rather complained of his destination, saying it had been his intention to have lived in a retired manner in England, had he been permitted to have done so. He replied freely to several questions Mr. Lyttleton put to him relative to what had happened in Spain and other parts. This interesting conversation lasted at least an hour, at the end of which he retired. At six o'clock dinner was announced. He ate heartily, taking up both fish and meat frequently with his fingers; he drank claret out of a tumbler mixed with a very little water. Those of his attendants who were received at the Admiral's table were—Bertrand (Grand Marshal); the Countess, his wife; Montholon, General of Brigade and A.D.C.; and Las Casas, in the uniform of a captain in the navy, but called a Counsellor of State. The discourse was on general and trifling subjects, after which he talked to the Admiral of Russia and its climate, and of Moscow, without seeming at all to feel the subject; he spoke as if he had been an actor only instead of the author of all those scenes which cost so much bloodshed. We rose immediately after dinner, and the Admiral begged me to attend Napoleon. He walked forward to the forecastle: the men of the 53rd Regiment and the Artillery were on the booms; they rose and took off their caps as he passed. He appeared to like the compliment, and said he was formerly in the Artillery. I answered, "Yes, you belonged to the Regiment De la Fere," on which he pinched my ear with a smile, as if pleased to find I knew so much of his history. He walked for some time, and then asked us to play cards; we sat down to *vingt-un*. He threw me his snuff-box, on which were inlaid four silver antiques (coins)—Sylla, Regulus, Pompey, and Julius Cæsar—with a gold on one the side of Timoleon. Madame Bertrand told me he had found these coins himself at Rome. He did not play high at cards, and left about fifty francs to be distributed amongst the servants. The latter part of the evening he appeared thoughtful, and at a little past ten he retired for the night.—From "Napoleon's Voyage to St. Helena," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1890.

In a conversation last night with Sir George Cockburn it turned on Waterloo; he said that he should not have objected Wellington on the 18th, had he supposed he would have fought him; he acknowledged that he had not exactly reconnoitred the position; he praised the British troops, and gave the same account of the final result as in the official despatch; he denied that the movement of the Prussians on his flank had any effect; the malevolent, he said, raised the cry of *sauve qui peut*, and as it was already dark he could not remedy it. "Had there been daylight," he added, "I should have thrown aside my cloak, and every Frenchman would have rallied round me; but darkness and treachery were too much for me."—From "Napoleon's Voyage to St. Helena," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1890.

THE FINEST PEASANTRY IN IRELAND.

AFTER traversing the bleak and barren coast road from Gweedore to Dunglow through Anagry, the stranger feels that even Donegal can go no further in the way of undiluted misery. Templecrone, the heart of the Rosses, is a mere rugged mass of granite boulders, where, to borrow their own expression, the natives can hardly find enough land to sod a lark. The district is the most congested in Donegal; it literally teems with humanity and nothing else; there are no adventitious aids for the people, such as light railways or kelp-burning; there is no money to buy fishing-gear. And yet it is always the unexpected that happens in Ireland. This inhospitable tract produces perhaps the finest peasantry in Ireland a marked contrast to their wretched neighbours at Gweedore and Derryconnor. The men are tall and lithe, and of splendid physique, with handsome clean cut features; the women are among the loveliest of Erin's lovely daughters. Robust health is written on every face; and if the beauty of a London season would see what nature unaided, and under the most adverse conditions, can accomplish, she might spend a week studying the complexions of the colleens of Lettermacaward and Templecrone.—From "In Dark Donegal," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, Oct. 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Brade-Surgn Lieut-Col F A Smyth, late offig Civil Surgn of Jhansi, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 24th Sept 1896.

The services of Surgn-Capt B G Seton, I M S, (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Govt.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—(1) Surgn-Lieutenant E S Peck, M B, B S. (2) Surgn-Lieut C D Dawes.

PORT BLAIR.

Assist Surgn Dina Nath Sanyal, M B, Junior Medical Officer, is appointed to be ex officio an Asst Supt at Port Blair, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

The services of Mr P Donaldson, Supt of the Presidency Jail, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he arrived at Calcutta on return from temporary duty at Port Blair.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Capt A T H Newnham, late Offig Cantonment Magte, Moultan, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the 11th Oct 1896.

The services of Lieut R R Vaughan, Offig Cantonment Magte, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Major E M Nedham.

POLICE.

The services of Mr St. Quintin Byrne, an Asst Supt of Police in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Forests.

With reference to the notification of this Dept No. 907-F, dated the 25th ultimo, Mr E E Fernandez, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, with effect from the 18th October 1896, and until further orders.

LAND-SURVEYS.

In supersession of Notification No 3389—153-5, dated 4th Dec 1895, Capt R J H L Mackenzie, R E, offg Depy Supdt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted general leave in India under Article 1631 C of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, part I, from 1st July to 13th Dec. 1895, and leave on medical certificate out of India under Articles 298 and 299 of the Royal Warrant, 1893, for one year from the 18th Dec 1895.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The services of Vety-Lieut C B M Harris, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the date of his arrival in India on return from leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Surgn-Capt J G Hulbert, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), offig Medical Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, for one year.

Capt J Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Lieut H T Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted as Asst Political Agent at Banswara.

Major H A Deane, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 28th Oct, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A LARGE number of foreign warships are now in the Levant or are on their way thither. Rear-Admiral Pottier's division of the French Mediterranean Squadron consists of the Devastation (flag) Courbet, Marceau, Wattignies, and Vautour, but it should be observed that the last three replace the Neptune, Cosmao, and Linois, which have returned to Toulon. At that port great activity was displayed in preparing the battleship Redoutable and the cruisers Troude and D'Iberville the instant readiness to leave to join Admiral Pottier's flag. Apprehension seems, however, to have been somewhat relieved, for we here that long leave is to be permitted at Toulon. Admiral Canevaro arrived at Salonica on September 30 with the Sicilia, Sardegna, and Euridice, and was to be followed by the Italian Flying Squadron. The Liguria is also in the Eastern Mediterranean. Of Russian ships, the Alexander II. and Navarin arrived at Algiers from Cadiz on September 15, and have proceeded eastward. The United States Government have also despatched vessels. Admiral Selfridge's flagship the Minneapolis, left Tangiers for the East, calling at Genoa on September 14, and on the next day the Bancroft left New York to join her. There is a project of sending this vessel to Constantinople as United States guardship. The Cincinnati is coming over to the Mediterranean. The San Francisco was at Genoa on September 30. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour will leave Lemnos for Salonica with the British Mediterranean Squadron on Monday.

The Capitan Orella, first of the flotilla of thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers which Messrs. Laird are building for the Government of Chili, made a full-power official trial on the Clyde the other day. The mean speed on six runs over the Skelmorlie mile was 30·17 knots with 391 revolutions, and the average revolutions for three hours' continuous running were 392·5. Great satisfaction was expressed by Captain Romulo Medina, who represented the Chilian Naval Commission in Europe, at the result of the trials.

Vice-Admiral Gervais has arrived at Paris from Toulon. He is to act as equerry to the Empress of Russia during the Imperial visit. During his absence Rear-Admiral Dieulouard will take command of the squadron. Before leaving Toulon the admiral had a narrow escape, and we congratulate him upon his safety. Recent weeks have found the French Mediterranean Squadron very busy. Target practice, general quarters for the men, steam evolutions in the formation with which the admiral is identified, night attacks, and other work, have given profitable occupation. For some reason the rails of the admiral's stern walk had been removed, a fact of which he seems to have been unaware, for one evening, after a busy day's work, he went out to take the air, and fell over. The Brennus has a considerable "tumble home" at the stern, and he was saved from reaching the water by some projections there, but not without being considerably scratched and bruised. Many congratulations upon his safety have reached him. Admiral Rieunier has just visited Toulon, and has inspected the three cruisers which constitute the School of Naval War. With their condition and smartness he expressed himself much pleased. He put them through sundry evolution, and asked many questions of the officers as to the working of the school. The result of the inspection is not yet known but there is a rumour that the cruisers will be returned to the squadron, and that the school will be established ashore, either at Toulon or Paris. Upon this point Admiral Gervais's opinion will have great weight.

Vice-Admiral Cavelier de Cavervitle succeeds Admiral Gervais in command of the French Mediterranean Squadron, and the name of Vice-Admiral Humann, lately Minister of Marine, has been mentioned for the command of the Reserve Squadron, but the appointment has been long delayed. This circumstance has given rise to a rumour that Admiral Besnard proposes to suppress the Reserve Squadron, and to place the ships that constitute it in a special category attached to the Active Squadron. There has been great activity at Toulon in view of events at Constantinople and the possible despatch of other vessels to the Levant. Before leaving Toulon Admiral Gervais tested the sea speed of his torpedo-boats, with disappointing results, according to the Justice. Five boats took part in a race—the Flibustier, Kabyle, Sarrazin Tourmente, and Eclair. The first-named, which was credited with twenty-five knots, steamed only at 21·4, but was an easy first. The Kabyle, with a nominal speed of 21·4 knots, attained only 19·5, and the Sarrazin, with 21·5 knots, only 18·2; while the Tourmente, from which a speed of twenty-five knots was expected, never exceeded eighteen knots. The Eclair, of which the nominal speed is 21·4 kots, fell out of the race owing to heating or damages. Admiral Brown de Colstoun is to be maintained in his function as maritime prefect at Toulon.

French naval lieutenants have a grievance, and a hundred of them, headed by an officer of the port of Toulon, are bringing the matter before the Council of State. By a decree of the Minister, dated July 28, the lieutenants who were then in the special situation known as "residence fixe," that is on the roster for shore employment, were re-entered on the general lieutenants' list. But under a decree of 1890 lieutenants who accepted shore employment were understood thereby to renounce the right to rank for promotion in the general list of lieutenants. It is maintained that they are in the situation described in the law of June 19, 1890, as *activite hors cadre*, which should absolutely debar them. The position, says M Marc Landry in the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is perfectly clear on the question of right, but not so in the matter of form for the Council of State has decided that the decree of 1890, after having regulated the condition of lieutenants for thrity-six years, was illegal. It is, therefore, likely that the lieutenants, who have looked for a period of sixteen or seventeen years in their rank, with a possibility of eighteen or nineteen, will find their progress retarded by many months by the irruption into their list of the old officers *en residence fixe*. Much in the same way many way of the *emigres* of 1792 came back as the "restrants de 1815," and claimed their places as captains and flag-officurs according to the seniority given to them under Louis XVI

The Cramps are to receive what the *New York Sun* describes as the comfortable addition of 350,000 dollars to the price paid for the cruiser Brooklyn, but these comfortable additions will not be many times repeated. The system of premiums is to be abandoned henceforth, and there remain but four vessels entitled to the benefit. The Iowa is to have the maximum bonus of 50,000 dollars per quarter knot in excess of contract speed, and the gunboats Nashville, Helena, and Wilmington each 5,000 dollars. It appeared that the Brooklyn's speed between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise, with all tidal allowances made, was an average of 21·9117 knots, thus exceeding the contract by nearly two knots. The bonus of 50,000 dollars per quarter knot was calculated on 1½ knots. Secretary Herbert, in announcing the termination of the premium sytem, alluded to its advantages in the case of yards new to warship-building, but was convinced that, with the experience gained, the time had come when it might profitably be abandoned. We should say that a premium based solely upon speed attainments, especially when applied to battleships, might have a disastrous effect by inducing the builder to make speed the dominant consideration, with detriment to other necessary qualities. Some little stir has been created in American naval circles by a rumour circulated by a morning paper, but discredited at Washington, to the effect that Russian representatives, who had access under the contract to armour plates (1,107 tons in all), which Messrs. Carnegie were making for the Russian Government, have taken the opportunity to learn the secrets in the process of manufacture, and that Russia intends henceforth to make her own plates. The processes employed by the Carnegie Company are, however, patented in Russia, and American papers allude to "serious international complications" that would arise out of any infringement.

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MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Linkorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

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Simla, 8th July, 1896.

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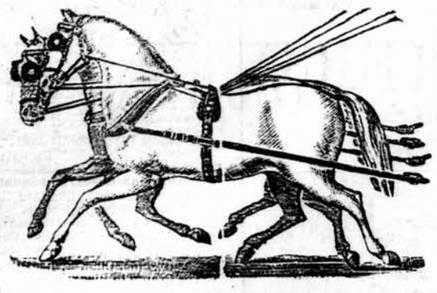

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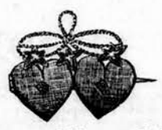

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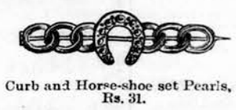

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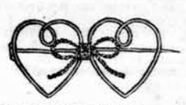

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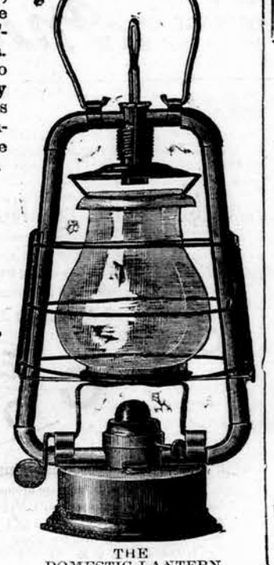

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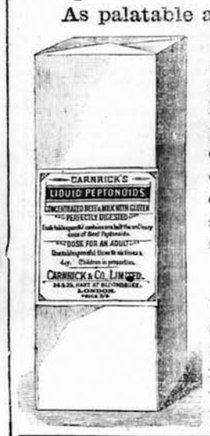

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